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[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

MY CHILD.

When children die, their forms appear
Bright shining in the heavenly sphere;
Though lost to earth, to heaven a gain,
Their souls in bliss eternal reign.

Through flowery vales their spirits go,
Where murmuring waters ever flow;
The saints with joy the vision see,
And harps breathe forth new melody.

Celestial view, how bright and fair
To holy mothers watching there;
Watching until their children rise
To meet them in the starry skies.

The Savior leads them forth with joy,
Where sin's pollutions ne'er destroy;
He bids their souls like buds unfold
In wisdom's mansions manifold.

Then why should tears of sorrow flow
For those who knew no sin below;
Transplanted by a Father's care
To bloom in heavenly fields more fair?

Beyond the stars, where Eden lies,
They rest e'ermore with tearless eyes;
There mothers, when their sorrows cease,
Will clasp them to their breast in peace.

O, from my soul my babe is torn!
Yet shall I weep, or joyless mourn?
He lives with God, with angels bright
Sings sweetly in the fields of light.

A star of heavenly ray serene,
In Faith's unclouded sky is seen;
'Tis shining, shall I wake or sleep,
To guide me o'er the stormy deep.

Then cease my grief; my joy awake!
The storm-clouds in the heavens break;
The sun appears with beaming ray,
And smiles my shining tears away.

J. M. S.

Pennsylv. nia, July, 1874.

A RAILROAD SMASH.

Whoever has traveled much or little by railroad knows how the faces of his fellow-travelers interest him, how in the absence of anything else to occupy his mind, he will study them, trying to imagine the character and history of its owner. Such was the case with Charley Reymart, who was on his way to Chicago from New York. In the next seat in front of him sat a girl whose beauty would have attracted his attention anywhere; but here he studied her youthful, perfect features, her dark luminous eyes, her golden-brown hair, and her perfectly round neck and shoulders until she seemed perfection to his enraptured vision. Drinking in visually all these things, he fell into a kind of day-dream, of which the fair creature was the heroine, and matrimony the climax.

Suddenly he was aroused from his revery by a screech of the locomotive whistle, a terrible crash, and a sensation of being thrown violently forward into the debris of the smashed car. As soon as he had recovered from the first shock, he realized his position. A violent collision had piled the train in a confused mass, and he was buried beneath it. It was dark, and as he felt about with his hands he found that he was, although uninjured and able to move a little, completely wedged in by the wreck of a car. His hand, in groping, came in contact with another hand, and as it clasped his in its trembling, scared grasp, he knew it to be the soft, small hand of a woman. It clung to his tenaciously, as if its owner felt safety in the contact.

"Are you hurt?" asked Reymart.

"No, I think not. At least I feel no pain."

The voice was low and sweet, although its tone attested her agony of fright.

"Can you move your body freely?" questioned Reymart.

"Yes," she replied; "but I have no space to move in much. Do you think we'll ever get out alive?"

"Almost certainly so," he said, with an assurance of unconcern that he scarcely felt. "It may require some little time to remove the wreck, but I think we have little danger to fear, having escaped the first shock of the collision. Have you any companions on the train?"

"No, I am alone."

The thought that she was the beautiful girl who had occupied the seat in front of him made his heart bound, insomuch as the soft hand that clasped his had been joined by its mate, and both clung with a nervous pressure that made his blood tingle, even amidst the surroundings.

Already the sound of vigorously applied axes began to mingle with the groans of the less fortunate passengers, and Reymart knew that the wreck was being removed as rapidly as possible. Yet it seemed an age before they drew near his vicinity. He shouted to them, and they worked slowly in his direction. After a while a ray of light streamed in, and fell upon the face of his companion. His conjecture was correct—he saw the admired features of the beautiful passenger.

A few minutes later and they were both lifted out uninjured, save by a few unimportant scratches and bruises.

Reymart led his fair companion to a station, which was but a few rods distant from the scene of the accident, and found her as comfortable a seat as possible. The other rooms were filled with wounded, and a train was momentarily expected to convey them to the nearest city, which was Buffalo. Very soon it came.

"I presume we had better take this train," said Reymart.

"If you think best," replied the lady.

He was flattered by her deference to his judgment, and politely escorted her to a seat in the train.

"I suppose it would be useless to attempt to learn the safety of your baggage," he said, when they were seated.

"I had none," she said; "my journey was not a very long one. I live in Cleveland, and have been on a day's visit to some relatives."

"And my baggage," he added, laughing, "is not bulky, although tolerably valuable. I carry it all in my breast pocket, and it consists of several thousand dollars in bills, which I was taking to Chicago."

The ride to Buffalo was not long, and the strangely introduced pair talked glibly. Before they had reached that city, Reymart had been informed by his fair companion that her name was Lydia Mapleson, and that her father was a clergyman in Cleveland. In conversation her delicate beauty was lighted up with the radiance of intelligence, and he was entranced under the spell of her presence—by the casual touch of her hand—by the pure warm breath that fell upon his cheek.

The train had been sent especially to bring the passengers off the wrecked train, and it went no further than Buffalo. They could go no further before morning, and the railroad officials had them conveyed to a hotel.

"Good night", said Reymart, as he pressed the girl's hand, as they parted in the hotel parlor; "it is now ten o'clock, and we are take an early train in the morning. I hope to see you fully recovered from the effects of the excitement of the accident when we meet at breakfast."

"Good night," she replied, "and many thanks for your kindness."

Reymart went to bed and tried to sleep; but for a long time was unsuccessful. His mind was full of Miss Mapleson, and when he did fall asleep it was only to dream of her.

And how was it with Miss Mapleson? She went to her room and without undressing, laid down on the bed. She was soon asleep, and soundly so, to all appearances, until daylight. Then she awoke with a start, rubbed her eyes, sat up in bed, and looked at her watch Just then there was a rap at the door, and a waiter informed her that passengers for the early western train must get up for breakfast. Miss Mapleson arose, smoothed out her traveling dress, washed her face and hands, dressed her hair, and looked lovelier than ever with the flush of early rising. She met Raymart at the dining-room door, and they took their seats at the table.

"And have you quite recovered?" Reymart asked.

"Indeed, I am afraid not," she replied with a faint smile; "I am really ill this morning, and fear you will have to leave me here another day."

"Leave you!" he said warmly; "you have no friends here?"

"No; but doubtless I shall get kind attention here in the hotel, and I may be able to go on by to-morrow. I can telegraph to my father, too, and he can come for me."

"A day or two will make no difference with me," he said, "and, if you will allow me, I will remain."

She was silent, and he feared he had presumed too far.

"My motives are honest," pleaded the poor fellow. "I wish only to be of service to you."

"I believe you," she answered, "and only feared that your politeness had led you to offer too much. I shall be very grateful, and my father, too, will scarcely know how to thank you."

She could eat nothing; her head ached, she said, and was dizzy. Reymart aided her to her room, and she lay down on the bed again.

"O, it's nothing serious," she said, sweetly, in answer to his apprehensive looks; "and excitement has thrown me into just such attacks, and they never last long."

"Shall I get a doctor?"

"O, no; I never could take any medicine—it's too nasty—and I get well quicker without it."

"Shall I telegraph to your father?"

"If you please."

She wrote a message herself on a page from Reymart's memorandum book, and he went out to send it. When he had gone she rang the bell, and a boy answered her summons.

"Take this to a druggist's: "she said, writing an order in the form of a physician's prescription, "and bring back what it calls for."

After the lapse of only a few minutes the boy returned, and handed her a small vial. Soon alter Reymart, too, returned.

"I have sent the message," he said, "and now, I suppose I can serve you best by going away, and letting you sleep; but you can send for me if you want anything during the day."

"No, don't go, she said, gently detaining him. "I couldn't sleep, and should be frightfully lonesome if left alone. Stay and talk to me, please."

The task was by no means an irksome one to the infatuated young man. The forenoon passed before he scarcely knew it, so agreeable was his enslaver's society, so piquant her conversation, so pure, childish, and graceful her manner. At noon, at his urging, she ate a slight meal of toast and tea, and announced that she felt much better. He proposed a ride, urging that the air would improve her and she consented.

"I'll go to a livery stable and select the best available beast," he said, jocosely, "but dont expect too much."

While he was gone she arose, brushed her hair, which she had allowed to flow over the pillow, and put on her cloak and hat. Reymart found her ready when he returned, and with natural pride he helped his attractive charge into the carriage.

The day was bright and warm, and the way which he took—a shaded road led into the country—most picturesque. With his lovely companion lightly touching his side, with her voice thrilling him, with her eyes looking shyly into his, is it necessary to state that Reymart enjoyed the ride? They talked of the fields and the farm houses which they passed, of themselves, of their likes and dislikes—while the hours flew by almost unnoticed. Twilight settled down upon them, and under its cover Reymart drew the girl to his breast, and told the impassioned words his sudden but overpowering love felt for her.

"I know that this is precipitate," he pleaded, "and perhaps, foolishly rash, but I must speak now or risk losing you forever. We might never meet again, and I should carry through life the words which I had neglected to speak.

Miss Mapleson allowed him to hold her in his arms, while her fair head drooped on his breast, while her hand went to her pocket, and produced the vial for which she had sent the boy in the morning. Deftly, and unperceived by her companion, she poured the contents upon her handkerchief.

It was chloroform.

With the saturated handkerchief in her hand, she gently folded her arms around Reymart's neck, bringing the chloroform close to his mouth and nostrils. So blinded was he by his passion, so enraptured by her embrace, that he did not realize the presence of the pungent odor of the drug, until it had partially stupefied him. Then bewildered by the strange torpor that was stealing over him he strove feebly to push the handkerchief from his face. But she held it closer now, throwing herself on him, and pressing it to his mouth and nose. He lost consciousness, and his head fell back listlessly.

The demure Miss Mapleson showed no signs of sickness or indecision. The road was dark and deserted, but she knew that the work must be done quickly. Her soft, white hands went rapidly to his pockets, abstracting his money—the thousands which he had unsuspectedly told her of—and a fine gold watch. Then she pulled his limp body to the side of the carriage, and tumbled it out into the road. The horse had been walking slowly during all this; but now she seized the reins, applied the whip, and went spinning towards the city.

Arriving at a quiet street, she got out, left the horse and vehicle standing, and walked quickly away. An hour later she took a train for New York.

That dose of chloroform cost Charley Reymart deeply, but it effectually cured him of romance. He managed by a hard struggle, to replace the stolen money, and never breathed of his adventure to a living soul. Two years later, chance led him into a criminal court in New York city. A young and beautiful woman had just been convicted of shop-lifting, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in the penitentiary. It was Miss Mapleson, now Dora Matthews.

"And what is her real name?" asked Reymart of an old detective, who sat at her side.

"Why, bless you," was the reply, she's got a dozen names, and nobody knows which is the real one."

"Is she an old offender?"

"Rather."

"What is her particular line?"

"Anything and everything. I've known her for ten years, and a quarter of that time she's been in prison. She's the smartest confidence woman that ever breathed."

"She could swindle anybody, and her beauty is her strong point," replied Charley Reymart.

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DRESS AS A FINE ART.

"Fashion is never ridiculous," says a Parisienne. If she takes a sudden turn in one direction, all the various contributors to the different articles of dress make amends for her caprices. Thus when the heavy chignons came in fashion, high-heeled shoes appeared to re-establish the proportion in height disturbed by the undue size of the coiffure.

And harmony also should be observed in color. And, in order to give character to dress, there should be a moral harmony established, as well as that adapted for the eyes. For this very purpose woman invented the "*costume*," that is, a toilette carefully combined, or composed from a single color, an air with variations, or playing upon two kindred tints, such as olive and grass greens, roe and chestnut browns, pansy and mauve, or two contrasting tints, as nasturtions and turquoise, sulphur and garnet, or colors simply different like pearl gray and Rose de Chine. These presiding tints should form the harmony of a lady's dress, either by repetition or contrast or consonance, or by all these means together.

Often if the same tint is preserved, the unity may be prevented from becoming monotonous by a variety in material. If the dress is of gray silk, the tunic may be made of crepe de chine or cashmere, and the tint will no longer be the same as in the silk, from the varying effect of the fabric, and the shading of its folds.

The same laws should prevail in dress as in music or painting. Listen to the symphony of a master. You hear the principal *motif* pass through different forms, linger or hasten through varied rhymes, and, if another thought appears, one part of the orchestra develops it, at the same time with the first, until these two ideas, at first different from each other, meet, recognize each other, and, so to speak, are reconciled, and melt into one grand thought, which sums up the meaning of the whole piece. So is it with a ladies toilette. It is graceful or noble, magnificent or simple, coquettish or severe, only so far as variety will have been subdued to a harmony, that is, to a unity of character.—[Old and New.

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THE IDEAL FOOT.

A writer who professes to be au fait upon the subject of human beauty declares that a pair of pretty feet finishing a woman's frame are the rarest thing in the world to meet. As a rule, owing to ill-formed shoes and unskillful chiropodists, the female foot lacks, in some particular, that perfect harmony of proportion which is essential to beauty. The size of the foot does not enter into the question. It does not matter whether it be large or small, but it must be in just proportion with the other parts of the body. A large woman should have a large foot and a large hand, otherwise she is not well made. In fine, the ideal foot comprises a high instep; a round, plump form; toes slightly separated,—the first being larger and rounder than the others; toe-nails bright, polished, and of a rosy tint; and an ivory shin, with the veins showing through.

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THE ORIGIN OF "GROG."

Until the time of Admiral Vernon the British sailors had their allowance of brandy or rum served out to them unmixed with water. This plan was found to be attended with inconvenience on some occasions, and the admiral therefore ordered that in the fleet he commanded, the spirit should be mixed with water before it was given to the men. This innovation at first gave great offense to the sailors, and rendered the commander very unpopular. The admiral at that time wore a grogram coat, and was nick-named "Old Grog". This name was afterward given to the mixed liquor he compelled them to take, and it has hence universally obtained the name of grog.

THE KISS.

"Be quiet, dearest, why so rude?
You startle me with fear:
The kiss you gave behind the door
Has reached my mother's ear."

"The walls are dense, dismiss alarm;
Should others hear the sound,
I'll say it was a cork that popped,
Or hinge that turned around."

We entered then, and Maggie blushed
Like to a glowing coal,
And I felt cowed enough to creep
Within a rabbit's hole.

The mother peered with telling look
Soon as we ope'd the latch;
For when we kiss behind the door
Mammas are on the watch.

The father sat within his chair,
All silently and wise;
He warmed his legs, and held his pipe,
And rubbed his drowsy eyes.

But, gigling, in the corner, sat
The stupid sisters three;
I wished they sailed of Winter nights,
Upon the Summer sea!

"How dare you be so very bold?"
The mother now began;
The sisters screamed with laughter loud—
And soon—away I ran.

A ball of yarn then smote my ear,
Another dimmed my sight;
No more we'll kiss behind the door,
Upon a stilly night.

"DO IT QUICK, SQUIRE."

THE MATRIMONIAL VENTURE OF TWO KENTUCKY LOVERS.

[Cannelton (Ind.) Enquirer.]

Cannelton has a notoriety for runaway matches not possessed by any other town in the State. So common is it to see a runaway couple on our streets, that new arrivals are only noticed when their love affairs present some peculiar, startling, or novel feature not possessed by an ordinary elopement. Kentucky damsels have learned that when an obstinate papa says "no!" a trip to Cannelton will set all things right. Last week, a young lady of Hancock county was the happy possessor of two ardent and demonstrative lovers. Being an exceedingly sweet-looking girl, there was nothing so singular in her having two lovers, except that they were brothers. Each claimed that the little angel loved only himself, and that the other was regarded with only a sisterly affection. On last Sunday morning the rivals met on the road, each being bound for the admired one's home to learn his fate. A dispute arose, and they repaired to the shades of an aged oak to settle which was to be the possessor of this sweet little four-foot specimen of blushing loveliness.

While these brothers were settling their little difficulty in this true Kentucky style, a neighboring youth, who had also fallen a victim to the lady's charms, was proposing an elopement to Cannelton, the Gretna Green for Kentucky lovers. This modest request was granted, and the couple started, and, as they passed the residence of a favorite minister near Hawesville, he was requested to come over in a short time and perform the ceremony, while the lovers continued their way to our town to procure the necessary "arms and ammunition" to enable the man of God to do his duty with no fears of hereafters. They came over, got possession of the necessary papers, and started up Front street. When they arrived at Castleberry bridge, they found it undergoing repairs, and a large portion of the floor taken up. At this same moment they beheld a sight well calculated to make their youthful hearts cease their harmonious beatings, and for the moment they saw their bright dreams vanish, their ardent hopes dashed to the ground. They beheld a crowd of persons crossing over from Hawesville, coming with a swift and steady stroke, which but too plainly betokened their business and their determined purpose. The almost bride and groom gasped for breath, and clung to each other with a grip which denoted that they never more wished to be parted, looked around to see which way they could run with safety, cast a longing yet frightened look through the bridge to the water, far below, stepped one step nearer, but before taking the fatal leap they cast one more imploring glance across the bridge, and saw to their intense delight, the smiling countenance of 'Squire Patterson at the other side. They immediately hallooed across, and asked him if he could marry them, quick! at the same time pointing to the approaching skiff in the river.

The 'Squire took in the situation at a glance, and shouted to them to send on their papers. The young man hastily gathered a dornick and tying the license to it with his handkerchief, threw it over to the 'Squire, talking rapidly all the time, and explaining their cause for speedy action, while the young lady was urging both on to greater speed by crying at the top of her voice: "Here they come! They are all ready to land! Do it quick, Mr. 'Squire!" The 'Squire asked their names, and being somewhat flurried by the peculiar situation, yelled at the top of his voice, and without stopping to take his breath: "John and Mary you are married I pronounce you man and wife so help you God amen so be it run quick and tell them what God hath joined together let no man put asunder—tie the dollar to that brick and threw it over!" and then, as he wiped the perspiration from his dripping forehead, he said, in a calmer tone, "It's all right now." The young couple turned, prepared and expecting to meet an angry father and furious brothers; but saw only the minister and a few friends, who had come over as requested, and who were much chagrined to find that they were a little too late.

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FASHIONS OF THE PAST.

Umbrellas came into use about four years prior to the Declaration of Independence. At first they were scouted as effeminate and absurd. The doctors, on the other hand, recommended them as good for vertigoes and sore eyes. They were of oiled silk, coarse and clumsy in their make, with rattan stocks, and were imported from India by way of England. This was the period of the workingman's paradise. There was plenty of employment and ready pay. The services of the lawyer and physician were not in great demand. Girls were married before twenty, and there were no old maids. Great respect was paid to the aged. Young lovers listened gravely, and took side-long glances at each other when before their parents or elders. Towards the close of the day, they would dress up in their best clothes, and sit in the street porch. It was the custom to go from porch to porch in the neighborhood and enjoy a social chat. The people lived on the same spot where they carried on their business. The wives and daughter often served in the store of the head of the family, and the retail dry goods business was mostly in the hands of widows or the few young ladies who had escaped marriage. Dinners and suppers went the round of every social circle at Christmas. Afternoon visits were made at so early an hour as to permit the matrons to go home and put their children to bed. Everybody knew everybody, and a stranger in the streets was recognized at once. The tradesmen before the revolution were a different race from the present. They were none of them ashamed of their leather aprons. Faded buckskin breeches, once radiant in yellow splendors, checked shirts and red flannel jackets were the common wear of most working men. All the hired women wore short gowns and linsey-woolsey petticoats. Calfskin shoes were the exclusive property of the gentry. The servants wore cowhide. Tooth-brushes were unknown. The better sort were content to rub the teeth with a chalked rag or with snuff. It was commonly thought effeminate for men to clean the teeth at all.

Not only the roystering cavaliers, but the quiet citizens, were fond of a certain bravery in dress. Men wore cocked hats and wigs, coats with large cuffs, and big skirts, lined and stiffened with buckram. The coat of a beau had three large plaits in the skirts, wadded profusely to keep them smooth, with low collars to show off the fine linen cambric stock, and the large silver buckle on the back of the neck. The shirt was ruffled at the wrists. Gold or silver sleeve-buttons, set with stones, were generally worn. No cotton fabrics were then known. Stockings were of thread or silk in summer, and of worsted in winter. Surtouts were never worn, but they had cloth great coats instead, or brown camlet cloaks with green baize lining. In the time of the Revolution many of the American officers introduced the use of Dutch blankets for great coats. In winter gentlemen wore little woolen muffs to protect their hands. It was not uncommon to see old people with large silver buttons on their coats and vests, with their initials engraved on each button. The ladies all wore large pockets under their gowns, and white aprons. No color but black was ever made up for silk or satin bonnets. Fancy colors were unknown, and white silk bonnets had never been seen. The use of lace veils did not commence until the present century. Ladies' shoes were made of silk or russet stitched with white waxed thread, and having wooden heels. The sole leather was worked with the flesh side out. Subscription balls became very fashionable soon after the Revolution. No gentleman under 21 and no lady under 18 was admitted. The supper consisted of tea, chocolate and rusks. Everything was conducted by six married managers. They distributed places by lot, and arranged the partners for the evening. The gentlemen drank tea with the parents of their partners the day after the ball, which gave the chance for a more lasting acquaintance.

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VARIETIES.

French soldiers are allowed to work on the farms during harvest time. The price fixed by the Government this year is thirty cents a day and board.

Quite a valuable pearl was found recently in a clam-shell, in a brook at Wilbraham, Mass.; it is of perfect glove shape, and weighs sixteen grains.

Ladies are said to be the biggest thieves on the face of the globe—because they steel their petticoats, bone their stays, crib their babies and hook their dresses.

According to the Detroit Free Press the belle of Dubuque won a silk dress by carrying a hod of brick to the top of a forty-foot ladder while a great crowd stood and cheered at the sight.

There was a youthful wedding the other day, in Gouldtown, Mich. The groom was thirteen years of age and the bride twelve.

An Iowa paper predicts that in less than five years every barrel of western flour sent East will go in barrels made from the straw on which the wheat grew.

Miss Lavinia Goodell, of Janesville, Wisconsin, has just been admitted to the bar of that State. She is said to be a young lady of good education, fine appearance and modest bearing.

The death is announced in San Francisco of Rev. Dr. Julius Eckman, the first Jewish rabbi who settled on the Pacific coast. The deceased was a native of Prussia, and is said to have been an accomplished scholar and a very estimable gentleman.

An old lady in Lancaster county, recently, refused the gift of a load of wood from a tree struck by lightning, through fear that some of the "fluid" might remain in the wood and cause disaster to her stove.

In Stowe, Vermont, during the thunder storm of July 2, as a son of Mr. J. W. Adams, aged about seventeen years, was lying on a bed with his feet about six inches from an open window, the lightning struck the house, and entering the window, killed him instantly. His brother, lying on the same bed, and his mother sitting in the same room, were severely stunned by the shock.

FRIENDSHIP.

We spoke of friendship's sunny spell,
Its ever binding, golden chain,
As once we lingered in the dell
Near by the fountain's dropping rain.
Around were daisies, pure and white,
Sweet violets rare of Heaven's blue,
Beside those blossoms, each that night
Vowed to remember friendship true.

Well, years have often rolled since then,
And changed life's dream from early May,
But I am standing on the glen
Lulled by the fountain's gentle play.
You in some distant country roam,
An alien from the scenes of yore,
A stranger to your childhood's home,
Where oft we sported by the door.

But ere the shadows, earth enfold,
That tell us night is coming on,
That hide the sunlight's smile of gold,
Until the early summer's dawn,
When care asleep, your rest unbroken,
Lives to your soul a time for thought,
Does memory come with some small token,
And bring you visions, long forgot?

'Tis so with me, I cannot banish
The thoughts that crowd in fancy's space,
'Tis vain to bid, they will not vanish,
From out their old familiar place.
But yet, I would not have them perish,
They are too dearly loved by me,
My heart shall ever fondly cherish,
Each dream 'though many dark ones be.

Minnie J. Owrey.

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FARM NOTES.

CABBAGE WORMS.

The cabbage worm is said to be on the increase in some parts of New York, to the extent that the crop will have to be abandoned, unless attacked by one or more parasites to check its progress. As a remedy, a correspondent of the New York Times says wheat bran or shorts is an effectual remedy. Examine the cabbage before they head, for the web of the caterpillar or holes in the leaves of the bud. If found, put a teaspoonful of the bran or shorts in the head. If hard rain follows, repeat the application. The worms seldom attack the cabbage after the head is well formed.

VARY THE FOOD OF SWINE.

The hog is accustomed to a great variety of food. He will eat animal and herbaceous food alike—there is nothing that comes amiss to him, and he thrives upon all. To select food for him, then, is not the thing. Though you can fatten him on one kind of food, you cannot do it economically. Take what breed you like, and it is economy in producing the greatest result from a given amount of food; that is the point that gives the greatest profit in hog husbandry. The cheapest food, then, is to be sought, if it answers the purpose. By the cheapest we mean that which also accords with his nature, and which he relishes and thrives upon. Corn alone, though the great hog feed—made a specialty—is not the most advantageous. The exception to this is in the West, where corn is very cheap. But even here, other grain and feed added will produce a better growth of muscle and fat. All animals require a variety of food, and the hog is no exception. His appetite then will be satisfied, and all the wants of his system supplied. Grass in summer suits him; he revels in a clover field. Milk suits him all the year round, and assists rapid growth. Milk contains a great variety of elements in solution, and is an aid to the digestion of more solid food. He likes vegetables—they stimulate his appetite, not only for the vegetables but for the more concentrated and richer food. Though a "hog" he is governed by the same physiological principles as other animals, and is, therefore, liable to disease—to many ailments; but most of these are caused by abuses in management. Where he is well attended to and supplied with a variety of food he seldom suffers from disease.—Ex.

THIN OUT THE FRUIT.

If this important matter has not already been attended to, it should be done without delay. There is no excellence without labor and care, and this is particularly true of fruit growing Daily vigilance is indispensably requisite in order to insure success. In horticulture, sound judgment is required, and nerve sufficient to execute its commands. When the time arrives for thinning out fruit, it must be done. We know that excessive production is always at the expense of both quantity, and quality, and often result in seriously imparing the vitality of the tree. We agree with Mr. Meehan, that "one-half the trees which bear fruit every year would be benefited by one-half of the fruit taken off as soon as it is well set; and the overbearing of a tree will in a few years destroy it."

But it requires courage to thin out fruit as much as it should be. As a rule, the fruit should be thinned out so that, when fully grown, they will not touch each other. Indeed, it would be still better to thin out peaches so that the distance between them should be from two to four inches. In the latter case the result will be that what fruit is allowed to remain on will be of large size, and usually of fine color, and will command a ready sale in market at high and remunerative figures. In no instance is fruit so good when the tree or plant is overloaded, nor will it attain its proper size. The price obtained is always much less, the customers dissatisfied, and your trees suffer therefrom.—[Rural World.

SCALY LEGS IN FOWLS.

It is not very difficult to determine the cause of this affection called scurvy on the legs of fowls. It is want of cleanliness and proper exercise but not very difficult to effect a cure. If the fowls have been permitted to run for a considerable time until the legs are encased in scurf, a thorough washing with warm strong soap-suds to remove the outer scurf, and after drying the legs, make an application of hogs lard and flour of sulphur mixed together, will generally effect a cure.

In very bad cases a second application may be necessary. This affection generally manifests itself by a sort of ashy appearance on the inside of the legs of fowls just below the hock joints and about the feet. At this period a simple thorough greasing with lard alone will often effect a cure. Kerosene oil has been tried effectively in many cases, but the lard and sulphur is supposed to be the best remedy.

THE CALLAHAN MURDER CASE.

NO CASE MADE OUT,

THE JURY ACQUIT THE PRISONER WITHOUT LEAVING THE BOX.

[From the Daily Post of Tuesday.]

Yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Stowe and Collier on the bench, John Callahan was tried for the murder of John Tracey, District Attorney Bayne conducted the case for the Commonwealth and Messrs. Moreland and Montooth appeared for the prisoner.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The killing was done on the 18th of May last, at Smith's marble works on Liberty street. It was the result of a quarrel between the parties, growing out of a business transaction in which Tracey claimed that Callahan owed him a dollar. About one o'clock in the afternoon of the day mentioned, Tracey entered the works where Callahan was employed and renewed the old quarrel with fatal effect to himself, Callahan shooting him twice and killing him almost instantly. After the shooting Callahan repaired to his boarding house in Allegheny, and shortly after gave himself up. At the inquest upon the body of Tracey, the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased had come to his death from the effects of the wounds inflicted by a pistol fired while in the hands of John Callahan, and that the homicide was justifiable.

THE TRIAL.

At half past eleven o'clock a jury was obtained, and the case was opened by the District Attorney who briefly recited the circumstances in the case, and after instructing the jury that they might bring in one of four verdicts, viz: murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, voluntary manslaughter, and acquittal. In this case the Commonwealth would ask for a verdict of voluntary manslaughter.

Callahan appeared to give himself but little concern respecting the issue, evidently having no fears for the result of the trial.

THE TESTIMONY.

Alvin W. Day, the first witness, on being sworn, testified that he lived on North avenue, Allegheny; am a marble finisher and work for L. H. Smith; know Callahan, but did not know deceased; the shooting took place at No. 197 Liberty street, on the afternoon of Monday, May 18, 1874. [Witness here described the room by a plot.] When Treacy came into the room Saturday before the murder he asked Callahan for a dollar; the latter said he hadn't a dollar, but would pay him when he was paid off; Callahan tried to borrow the money from some of the men who were present, but they had not the money; at this Treacy became enraged, walked towards the door, and said to Callahan, "You had better pack your trunk and leave town;" Callahan asked who will make me leave? deceased replied that he would, when Callahan said, "It would take a better man than you. Treacy then said, "That settles it," and walked out; deceased entered the shop again between one and two o'clock, P. M., on the next Monday; in the trouble which ensued both men clinched simultaneously; Callahan was under when they fell, and soon he called out for some one to take Treacy off, as he was biting him; they were separated, and the foreman ordered Treacy out, and had took him by the shoulder to lead him to the door; deceased picked up a piece of brick, when the prisoner fired two shots at deceased; the first struck the upper button of his pants, and the second took effect in his abdomen; the witness took the revolver from the prisoner, who gave it up readily. [Pistol shown.] This is the pistol Callahan used.

Cross-examined—Have known Treacy since the 25th of March; it was about three o'clock when Treaco came into the room on Saturday; Treacy was in the room probably five minutes before he was shot; he went directly to Callahan, who was working at his bench; Treacy seemed pugnacious; did not hear what Treacy said to Callahan; heard Callahan say, "Go away, I don't wan't to have anything to do with you;" deceased continued to advance to the prisoner; as he came close to the prisoner they clinched; Callahan fell, and was probably on the floor about half a minute couldn't see what Treacy was doing to Callahan; it was at that time that Callahan cried out to take him off; Callahan stepped towards witness' bench; the foreman then stepped towards the door; about three feet from the stove he picked up a stone; Callahan stood in the same place; the men were not more than ten feet apart when the first shot was fired; when the second was fired, Treacy had made one step toward Callahan; Callahan could not have escaped from Treacy except by jumping from the second story window; the windows were all closed; he could not get out of the door without running into Treacy as very near him. [Callahan's shirt produced and identified.]

Charles E. Arnold, Sworn—When Treacy came in on Monday he said to Callahan: "You s—n of a b—h are you here yet?" I then said to Treacy, "This is enough of that, and I want you to leave here." Witness turned his attention to another part of the room a moment when he saw the two men scuffling on the floor; when they were separated witness started to lead the deceased to the door when he broke loose from him and started for Callahan again; the latter then fired two shots at Treacy, the second of which took effect in the abdomen; Treacy was a large man, well built; would probably weigh from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty pounds.

Chas. McGowan was next sworn, but his testimony was similar to that of the other two witnesses.

THE CASE ABANDONED.

Col. Bayne here observed that all the testimony went to show that the shooting was done in self defence, and that he considered the prisoner justifiable in his action.

Court then adjourned until half-past one o'clock.

NOT GUILTY.

Upon the re-assembling of court counsel for the defense asked that the jury be charged, that no conviction could be had under the testimony, which the court did, and the jury rendered a verdict without leaving the box.

The prisoner after his discharge seemed to be overcome with joy at his fortune, and clearing the stone steps at two bounds proposed three cheers for liberty. His friends, however, reminded him that such a proceeding would be indecorus, and succeeded in checking his unseemly hilarity.

HURT AT THE TRESTLE WORK.

While a number of men were engaged in moving the trestle work supporting the tramway at the Union bridge, Wednesday morning, a heavy piece of timber fell and struck a laborer named James Tobin, bruising him severely about the head and shoulders. He was taken to his residence near Superior Station, and had his injuries dressed.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, July 18, 1874

FREQUENT complaints have reached us of late concerning the distribution of papers in wrong pouches at our Postoffice.

THE Christian Soldier, Howard, has written a letter trying to whitewash the spots left exposed by the C[illegible] which tried him.

THE Radical leaders think Nast is not near as funny as he used to be. This is quite likely, since he points his graver toward Grant and Shepherd.

THE Commercial has not a word, suggestive or consoling, in relation to our city affairs, or the conduct of the leeches who are sucking the life blood of the tax-payers. It contents itself with snapping at the rest of the press.

THE mouth of the Gazette is as hermetically sealed on the charge of of its drawing three times the amount for printing, which its contract with the city calls for, as it is in regard to the protests of the indignant and plundered taxpayers.

AS will be seen by reference to our telegraphic columns, Gov. Tod R. Caldwell, of N. C. died on Saturday. He was elected in 1872, as a Republican over Merrimon, the Democratic candidate by a majority of 1,899, in a total vote of 195,361.

VERY few outside of those holding office, or interested in the stealings, will charge that the present uprising of tax-payers is a Democratic movement. The lie is best given to this charge, by noting the men who call the meetings, do the talking and pass the resolutions.

IT is proposed that the Ring get up a mass meeting and explain to the people why they are not paying any more taxes than they ought, and why they will pay a good deal more next year. We are in favor of it and suggest that Tommy Steel, Tommy Phelps and Tommy Bigelow be among the speakers. Of course they are anxious to get an opportunity to explain.

THE Gazette travels down to some obscure county in Ohio to show up to its readers the stealing of some Democratic thieves, if you will. This is a favorite way it has of trying to attract attention from its own friends in Pittsburgh. Better turn your attention nearer home, neighbor. There is much better material here, as the taxpayers have discovered at a very heavy cost.

BOSS SHEPHERD is going to try his hand on Mr. Dana of the Sun. The programme is to indict Mr. Dana in the District of Columbia courts, and then send to New York and take him to Washington for trial. This will test just what powers are conferred by the act of Congress, passed toward the close of the late session, and under which the Washington Ring expect to muzzle the press of the whole country, if their assumptions are sustained by the United States Courts.

As a sample of the way in which the people are taxed, we give the following as a specimen from the Twenty-first ward. A gentlemen owns eighty acres of land in one tract. He thus figures up the value of his farm:

County tax	$ 476 07
City tax	2,672 48
Total tax	$3,148 55
Land rents for	800 00
Deficit	$2,348 55

In other words, the owner is worse off than if he did not own his farm. Another tract of land he rents annually at $10 per acre, upon which he pays $39 35 tax per acre. We could multiply instances of this kind if we felt so disposed, but we do not deem it necessary. Such outrageous taxation as this is enough to make the people rise up and overthrow their oppressors.

HAND OVER YOUR POCKET-BOOKS TO THE RING.

A gentleman informs us that the Chairman of the Finance Committee of Councils, Mr. M'Cune, recently stated that the taxes next year would be double those of the present year. There's no help for it. What they will be the year after he did not state.

A CONUNDRUM.

The Gazette in speaking of the difficulties into which Mayor Havemeyer, the Grant Reform Mayor af New York city, has fallen asks the question: "Does not this case illustrate that we need something else in public officials than honesty—pliability for example?" And then concludes with the remark that "pig-headed honesty is not always the best." Just what moral the Gazette wanted to convey it is not easy to understand. It evidently wants to convey the idea that Mr. Havemeyer's troubles result from his being too strictly honest,—that if he had possessed a little pliability it would have been much better for him.

If our contemporary's premises were rightly assumed there would be much more force in his arguments. Mr. Havemeyer has been obstinate and pig-headed, not in honesty but in dishonesty. He has also been sufficiently pliable to suit all the purposes of the desperate and unprincipled politicians who were using him. Mr. Hugh Gardner shaped Mr. Havemeyer's course to suit his own and his party's purposes. Mr. Gardner had only to suggest this or that improper act, and the pliant Mayor executed the suggestion.

This is illustrated in the cases of Gardner and Charlick, the convicted Police Commissioners. These men were especially charged with the due and proper execution of the election laws. But for the purpose of accomplishing their own selfish ends, they went deliberately to work and violated the plain letter of the very law which they were sworn to execute. When the attention of the Mayor was called to [illegible] violations of the law, he refused to take any steps against them, until finally the courts had to interfere, and they were convicted and punished—or rather sentenced.

Mr. Havemeyer's whole object seems to have been to prevent the punishment of these two unfaithful public servants. By accepting their resignations he created vacancies before the time for Governor Dix to interfere, and fill the places, and attempted to force both Gardner and Charlick upon the unwilling public and in defiance of law and decency alike. These men had been convicted of very grave crimes—the attempt to rob a portion of the people of New York of the right of self-government, and other indictments were still hanging over them. Havemeyer's attempt to usurp the functions of Gov. Dix in reappointing them to the vacancies created by law, was, not an exhibition of "pig-headed honesty", as the Gazette puts it, but of pliant dishonesty. Therefore, our contemporary could not be wider from the mark than to attribute these acts to obstinate honesty. That characteristic is not going to hurt any public official or impair the value or the virtue of his public services.

In fact what the public service needs a little more pig-headed honesty, which the Gazette wrongfully attributes to Mayor Havemeyer and then deplores. If that distinguished christian soldier and statesman, O. O. Howard, had possessed this attribute it would have been better for him, and Mr. Joseph Holt would not have flayed him so unmercifully. While it is possible that Howard himself did not receive any of the vast sums that were stolen from the Freedman's Bureau, he was pliant and accommodating enough to leave the doors open that his subordinates might be enabled to steal. The attempted action of the Mayor of New York was very much like the action of General Howard, and although he may escape removal and impeachment by some fine spun technicality, he is not the less guilty of aiding and assisting two desperate and dishonest officials in their attempts to overthrow the ballot-box.

This "pliability" of which our neighbor speaks, is the bane of the public service and lies at the very root of all the evils from which we are now suffering. Had there been a little less pliability among officials, the people of Pittsburgh would have been saved some hundreds of thousands of dollars of taxation. It is "pliability" that opens the doors for every job, while "pig-headed honesty" would keep them closed.

Officials who profit by jobbery but seldom thrust their hands bodily into the Treasury. They are simply pliable, and allow their favorites to do the stealing under one disguise and another. To any one who will take the trouble to make the observation it will be found that our own difficulties and corruptly extravagant expenditures have been brought about in this way. Contracts at enormous rates are given out to favorites, so that the people have to pay the highest rates for the least amount and the poorest quality of work, and all because of the "pliability" of those officials whose duty it is to take care of and judiciously and honestly expend the people's taxes.

Will any one pretend to say that had the Commissioners of City Hall exhibited a little more "pig-headed honesty" individually and collectively, that there would have been half the jobbery in its construction as has been the case? Certainly not. But the Commissioners generally were pliable and entrusted things to other hands, and the result was precisely what might have been foreseen—a great deal of jobbery. So with everything else connected with the public service. Laxity opens the door for crime to those who are watching for the opportunity to commit it.

It is nonsense, therefore, to talk about public officials being too sternly, rigidly and obstinately honest. They are required to exercise a greater amount of vigilance than men in private capacities. There are always swarms of hungry cormorants ready to pounce upon the public treasury, and when they find an official who is imbued with the proper amount of "pliability," they are very sure to accomplish their ends. The capacity to say "no" is sadly lacking among the officials of the party in power. In short we want more of the "pig-headed honesty" that the Gazette deprecates so strongly.

AT THEIR OLD GAME.

The whines of the Ring leaders and others to have nothing to do with the tax movement, and who charge that it was started in the interests of Democracy, will hardly go down with those whose taxes have been doubled and trebled. It is a favorite game with these leeches, to lie and cry down every attempt that is made calculated to put them out of power, or curtail their peculations. For years they made use of the words "loyalty" and "copperheadism," to induce honest Republicans to vote for and keep them in power, but the game has become to be understood, especially since the tax-payers have reminders in such exorbitant tax bills, and the Ring whines do not avail.

If to turn the corrupt crew out of power, and inaugurate an honest system of government is to benefit the Democratic or any other party, we rather imagine that all honest and defrauded men will say: God speed the movement.

The battle is between honesty and corruption, and one or the other must win. Which shall it be? We think it can be safely entrusted to the much abused and plundered taxpayers, notwithstanding the organs refuse to give them a hearing in their columns. Let them the answer make.

M'CARTHY'S PLEA.

At the Tax-payer's meeting on Thursday evening, Mayor-elect McCarthy, repeated his well worn plea on the subject of Equalization, no doubt imagining that by dwelling on this subject he can allay the storm of indignation that is now threatening to destroy the rule of the Ring. But Mr. McCarthy don't apprehend the true situation. The oftener he reiterates the statement that he is the author of the Equalization scheme, and tries to explain it, the more obnoxious it becomes to the people in the old and new wards alike.

The theory of Equalization is the only true theory upon which taxes can be based;—but both the theory and practice of Mr. McCarthy's scheme is that of unequalization. While professing to equalize the burdens of taxation upon the property of the city, Mr. McCarthy has most signally failed,—or rather, he has achieved exactly the reverse. In the old wards where burdens were to be lightened, they have been more than doubled, while in many cases in the new wards, they did not stop short of literal confiscation.

To fix a just plan of Equalization, is to take into consideration the actual benefits conferred by government upon property. When the fact of being under a given government gives to property a certain fixed and actual value, the value so fixed and created should be taken as the basis of taxation. But while government may give to one piece of real estate a certain specific value, another piece of real estate within its jurisdiction may have no such benefits conferred upon it, hence it would be unjust to make the basis of taxation the same on both. Before the two pieces of property can be equalized for the purpose of fixing a basis for taxation, the comparative values must be ascertained, and the comparative benefits conferred and protection afforded by the government. The one that receives the greatest number of benefits and protection from the paternal government; ought to pay taxes in proportion thereto, while the other should be relieved in proportion to its lack of govermental benefits and protection.

But the author of Equalization never looked at the matter in this way; choosing rather to fix the value upon real estate by the square rod, regardless of the question whether or not the mere fact of being within the jurisdiction of the city adds one cent to its value, whether the city government benefits or protects it in any way whatever, and whether it would not really possess a greater value it it were outside the city's jurisdiction. Let us illustrate: We will take one of the farms which have been brought inside the city's jurisdiction. One of these is assessed at perhaps $100,000, and has on it a farm house, necessary out-buildings and one or two tenant houses. The city furnishes it no water or gas, it has really no police protection, and all the buildings might burn to the ground and the fire engines could not get within half a mile of it. And yet this piece of property has to pay each and every tax for city purposes, the same as though it was located on Fifth Avenue, anywhere between Smithfield and Market streets.

Mr. A. who owns the farm assessed at $100,000, must pay $100 tax to keep up the Fire Department, while Mr. B. who owns a business block on Fifth avenue, valued at $100,000, only has $100 fire tax to pay. Mr. A. has $150 to pay into the Water Works Interest and Sinking Fund, and Mr. B. only has the same amount to pay. Mr. A's share for lighting the street lamps is say $10, while Mr. B's share is just the same; and yet the Fire Department could not possibly afford Mr. A. the slightest protection; the city does not furnish him a drop of water, and it is eighty rods from his house to the nearest street lamp; whereas, Mr. B. in his Fifth avenue property is almost within a stone's throw of three fire engines ready and able to protect his property; he has water on every floor of his block, with street lamps all round it, and yet for all these benefits and protections he does not have to pay one cent more than Mr. A. on his rural estate, who cannot and does not enjoy a single one of these benefits and protections.

All this may look like rank injustice, but worse is still to come. Mr. A. would find it impossible to rent his rural property for $2,000 per year, for the only purpose for which it is adapted, viz; agriculture, and after he would pay his taxes and keep up his property, he would have but precious little left on which to support himself and his family. But how is it with Mr. B and his $100,000 block on Fifth avenue? He finds it an easy matter to rent out his property for from $12,000 to $15,000 per year to men who want store-rooms, shops, offices, billiard rooms and sleeping apartments, so that after paying his taxes, keeping up his property, and supporting his family in becoming style, he has a clear income of $5,000 or $6000 per year, derived from his one hundred thousand dollars in real estate, while Mr. A's one hundred thousand dollars worth of real estate barely furnishes him a living after satisfying the tax gatherer. And yet the Equalizer talks about it being justice to make Mr. A. pay as much tax as Mr. B.

He seems never to have learned the first principles of fixing values upon property, and that any and every kind of property is more or less valuable according to its productiveness, which must depend entirely upon its location and the advantages it enjoys. But if Mr. McCarthy's scheme made the burdens of taxation in the old wards any lighter even by unjustly saddling them on the new, the selfishness of human nature could find a little consolation in that fact. But it does not. Every tax-payer in the old wards can see this by looking at his tax receipts. By his system of iniquitous assessment the scope of the Ring for gathering up taxes is only broadened, and it was for this purpose and this alone that the assessment Ring early in this year defied the protests of the public and fixed unreal valuations on all the property in the city.

THE ROUP CASE.

In another column will be found more in detail the proceedings of the court in the case of Mrs. Kitty Roup against the city of Pittsburgh, to restrain the authorities from collecting taxes upon more than two-thirds of the assessed value in the rural wards. The Finance Committee of Councils absolutely ignored the provisions made in the act of consolidation respecting taxation, one of the provisions being that rural property should not pay taxes on more than two-thirds of its appraised value.

But the Finance Committee evidently felt that it was vastly superior to the law, hence a tax levy on the full amount of the assessment was ordered, and the tax estimates were made accordingly. The decision of Judge Collier demonstrates that even Pittsburgh Councilmen are not above the law. The decision lays down the law as it exists, and to the effect that rural property cannot be taxed upon the same basis as city property. While not directly touching upon any question other than the one involved, the decision will raise several other questions, no doubt, especially those raised in an article in THE POST of Saturday morning.

The decision reduces the taxes in the rural wards $133,870 57, distributed as follows among the different wards:

Thirteenth ward	$ 10,206 67
Fourteenth ward	22,576 94
Sixteenth ward	9,370 88
Eighteenth ward	8,972 14
Nineteenth ward	16,422 81
Twentieth ward	19,495 57
Twenty-first ward	13,168 32
Twenty-second ward	18,648 59
Twenty-third ward	9,836 33
Twenty-seventh ward	5,102 20
Total	$133,870 57

It will perhaps tax the ingenuity of some of the officials how to meet this deficiency. We think that it is pretty clear that there will have to be a stop put to some of the unnecessary improvements that are now under way. There is no other way, in fact, of proceeding. Retrenchment must begin somewhere, and this is as good a place to begin as any.

THE Mobile Register inquires with some show of reason: "Why not treat Mr. Davis like any other Southern citizen who did all he could to maintain the confederacy? He was chosen president against his wishes. As president he was simply the servant of a congress in which sat Lamar, Barksdale, Foote, Orr, Semmes, Hunt, and a dozen others who now receive the smiles, or, at any rate, do not receive the denunciations of northern newspapers. Mr. Davis did not labor to bring secession about. That work was done by the Butlers, Cushings, and Logans, who deceived the Yanceys and Ruetts into the belief that there could be peaceable secession. Mr. Davis simply faced the ordeal, while the others ran away from it. He deserves more honor."

THE Philadelphia Ledger is informed "by a letter from one of our largest iron workers, received here by an officer connected with one of our principal railway companies, that more orders had been received for iron within the last ten days than in all the six weeks previously. We have heard of similar revivals in various directions, and from these manifestations marked encouragement is felt of an early revival and an active fall business, especially in iron, and if in iron necessarily in coal, and if in both coal and iron, then as a consequence, in transportation, for which the railway companies are anxiously waiting."

THE Pulaski (Tenn.) Citizen says: "What is our sister town Columbia coming to? Judge McLemore, Judge Hughes, and Judge Wright each had a fight there last week. The former whipped a man who attacked him upon the streets for some ruling he had made in court, and the two latter tussled between themselves until separated."

THE woes of a Southern Republican (white) Congressman are expressed by Mr. Clinton L. Cobb, of North Carolina, a candidate for re-election, who says to his friends: "If I go for the Civil Right bill, I am beaten; and, if I don't go for it, I am beaten; and what in the h—l am I to do?"

THE losses by fire on the late Fourth of July exceed those of any previous fourth, and the great part of them are attributed to fireworks. Many small western towns were almost entirely destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, like Pittsburgh, groans under her taxes. The rate for State and local purposes is $2 10, which will be increased, the Bulletin says, to $2 35 by assessments.

MESSRS. SPROUT & CO.'s store, of West Newton, Westmoreland county, was robbed of one hundred dollars' worth of goods and five dollars in money, one night last week.

SAVINGS BANKS IN PENNSYLVANIA —BAD FINANCIERING.

HAZARDING THE POOR MAN'S MONEY—INVESTMENTS IN PETROLEUM WELLS AND INSOLVENT RAILROADS—$700,000 IN PROTESTED NOTES RECKONED AS RESOURCES.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 1.—It is not my purpose to raise any alarm about the condition of the savings banks of this State, but facts have come to my knowledge during a brief sojourn here which demand the attention of the public and the criticism of the press. Pennsylvania will be the gainer if such publicity and criticism shall result, as it is to be hoped it may, in an improvement of the condition of her savings banks.

The following is an account of the resources and liabilities of the savings banks. A few unimportant State banks, not strictly savings banks, are unavoidably included in the statement:

Resources.	Nov. 1, 1872.	Nov. 1, 1873.
Loans and Discounts	$20,331,359	*$22,127,128
Public and corporate stocks, and loans		845,642
Bonds	1,419,855	1,335,489
Mortgages	4,318,266	4,125,088
Due from other banks	1,911,373	†1,955,666
Real estate	798,092	1,012,717
Cash items	43,795	
Other investments, judgments claims, debts, furniture, &c.	783,562	1,062,447
Expenses	222,189	362,332
Specie	66,393	72,970
Cash—Legal tenders, bank notes, &c.	1,731,932	2,343,056
Error in Auditor General's re-capitulation		489,496
Total	$31,679,177	$35,732,021
Liabilities.		
Capital stock paid in	$7,187,300	$8,350,168
Circulation		2,829
Surplus fund	1,462,307	1,202,046
Deposits	20,761,456	‡23,395,440
Due to other banks	1,973,907	472,091
Other liabilities	352,207	1,519,105
Error in Auditor General's re-capitulation		772,842
Total	$31,679,177	$35,782,021

*Includes $710,346 protested notes.
†From banks, private bankers and express companies, solvent, suspended and insolvent.
‡Notes of Millers' and Miners' Bank, of old date, probably lost.
§Including $2,434,178 "certificates of deposit."

With reference to this statement, which for 1872 is taken from the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, and for 1873 from the Report of the State Auditor General, it must be remarked:

First. That the last date immediately followed the panic of September, 1873. Since that time the deposit line has materially fallen, and with it the discounts. The panic, the strikes, and distrust, have united in inducing the depositors to hoard their money.

Secondly. The Auditor-General erroneously adds up the resources, nearly $300,000 more than than the liabilities. This may be merely bad "addition," but under the circumstances it looks as though "division and silence" had also something to do with such queer arithmetic.

The more substantial defects shown in these accounts of the Pennsylvania savings banks relate to the details of their condition. For instance, the "resources" include $710,346 in protested notes; many of the corporate stocks are of the flimsiest character, shares in mining companies, petroleum wells, Northern Pacific Railroad, and the like; the "other investments" include uncollectable judgments, old debts, bad claims, &c.; while the mortgages are less on a twenty-three million deposit line than they were on a twenty million basis the year previous. These are serious defects.

The worst feature in the resources is probably the $1,955,666 "due from other banks." This consists mainly of money lent in Philadelphia and New York to bankers who allow interest on deposits and lend out the money again to stock speculators. Thus the riskiest feature in banking is relied upon by saving institutions having charge of the hard-earned savings of workingmen, miners, and others, to eke out their statement of resources. Not only this, but a good deal of this money has been lent to Jay Cooke & Co.

Among the favorite banking houses which have been selected as the custodians (for a consideration of interest) of the Pennsylvania savings banks are B. K. Jamison & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., Drexel & Co., the Girard, Farmers' and Mechanics', People's (Division Kemble's concern), and the Union Trust banks of Philadelphia. Many of these institutions allow 5 per cent. on deposits. Division Kemble's bank does a large business with the country banks.

Turning from the resources to the liabilities of the Pennsylvania savings banks, the curious fact appears that of the $23,395,440 on deposit $2,434,178 are on "certificates of deposit," which, I am informed here, means a kind of preferred credit, so that in case the bank fails the holders of these certificates will be paid off before the general creditors.

Indeed it seems very doubtful that these institutions could stand the slightest stress of bad financial weather. In many cases the banks hold their own capital stock, which figures in both the liabilities and resources, and the ready cash items are fearfully small compared with the liabilities.

Justice to the hard-working farmers, mechanics and miners of this State, whose savings are deposited with these banks, demands that a careful and impartial supervision should be made of their affairs with the view of compelling them forthwith to draw in their many shaky investments and make preparations to meet the demands of their depositors in case of necessity.

I understand very well that savings banks could not discharge their proper functions and earn interest for their depositors if they were prevented from making profitable investments. I also am well aware of the wickedness and cruelty of attempting to impair public confidence in such institutions without good cause. On the other hand it would amount to abetting the most dangerous practices and obstructing the most necessary reforms if silence were to be preserved by the press in the presence of such imprudence and irregularities as I have shown are practiced by these banks. My object is not to excite alarm but to promote reform, and I trust, in behalf of the people of this State, that you will not withhold your powerful influence to that end.

ALLEGHENY.

GEN. SHERMAN'S GIFT.

The N. Y. Sun says in relation to the tender of Gen. Sherman to restore the house presented to him, when he moved to Washington;

The gift of the house to Gen. Sherman originated with President Grant. Some time before his inauguration he sent to influential quarters in this city a letter to the effect that Gen. Sherman was about to be brought to Washington in the course of official duty, that his pay and private income together were insufficient to support him there in adeqnate style; and that he trusted the rich and patriotic men of New York had a sufficient sense of the value of Gen. Sherman's services to the country during the war to raise for him a present sufficient in amount to cover any such deficit in his means. Upon this request a meeting of capitalists was held in this city and the movement was set on foot which finally resulted in a benefaction to Gen. Sherman of something like $100,000.

As this movement had been commenced by President Grant, the money became subject to his influence on its way to its destination. In this, Grant perceived an opportunity of getting rid at a higher price of the house which had been given him, and which he had already sold Mayor Bowen for $45,000. He accordingly took out of the money for Sherman, the sum of $60,000 for himself, and in lieu of it he gave Sherman a deed for the house. In this smart operation the President not only awoke the benevolence of the New York rich men and procured from them a handsome gratification for Sherman, but he also turned an honest penny for his own pocket.

We hope the World will agree with us that the money-making shrewdness of President Grant ought not to be overlooked in telling this uncommon story.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

ITS PROBABLE EFFECTS.

We have already called attention to the new Postal law, and to the fact that the amount of merchandise, samples, &c., which can be carried for less than letter postage has been increased from twelve ounces to four pounds, and that the latter quantity can now be carried for but thirty-two cents. On inquiry at the Postoffice to-day it was found that the new provisions had not yet affected the bulk of mail matter to an appreciable extent, but it was thought that a considerable change would be preceptible when the public became familiar with the increased privileges.

Even under the old law, it was said, the quantity of matter sent for less than letter postage was much greater than generally supposed. One firm in this city, for instance makes a great quantity of uppers for patent leather boots, and sends them through the mail to shoe dealers in all parts of the country, a pair of uppers just coming within the old limits as to weight. Now, it is supposed, with the reduction in postage, this business will be correspondingly increased, as will that of the large millinery establishments which now fill small orders through the mails for ribbons, laces, &c., from different parts of the Union. There is nothing now to hinder the latter from sending dress patterns in the same way, if customers are willing to take the risk of loss in transit.

A dealer in musical instruments visited the Postoffice to-day to obtain information in regard to the law, and became satisfied that he could forward by mail at a cheap rate nearly all the articles in his stock of goods.

It has also been suggested that tea dealers could do a profitable business by mailing packages of not more than four pounds in weight to customers in country towns, who would thereby obtain their tea at a rate much less than is usually charged by village shopkeepers, while the city dealer would secure his usual price.

If the cost of postage were the only thing to be considered, tailors might find no obstacle in mailing whole suits of clothing, but nothing can now be registered on which letter postage is not paid, and the risk of loss, it is said, will probably prevent the transmission of many valuable articles in this manner. An experienced officer in the Postoffice to-day spoke of this as a defect in the law, saying that he thought the fee of five cents for every registration would be sufficient to defry the expense of the increased clerical labor.—N. Y. Post.

INTERESTING BALLOON VOYAGE.

An extended balloon voyage was made on the night of July 4, from Buffalo, New York, by Mr. Samuel A. King, the well-known æronaut, accompanied by two Buffalo editors, Messrs. James Albro, of the Commercial Advertiser, and Walter T. Chester, of the Courier, and Mr. Luther L. Holden, of the Boston Daily Journal. The ærial voyagers left Buffalo at four minutes past six o'clock, Saturday evening, and after journeying over the lower end of Lake Erie, and the westerly part of New York State, crossed the State of Pennsylvania in a diagonal line from the easterly part of McKean county to York county. They reached the Maryland line about five o'clock Sunday morning, and the warming influence of the sun's rays sent the balloon to a greater altitude than that at which it had been traveling through the night. This gave them a new direction, and passing more eastwardly they crossed Harford and Cecil counties, Maryland; NewCastle county, Delaware; the Delaware river, and Salem county, New Jersey, in the lower part of which (in Quinton township, seven miles southeast of Salem) they landed at five minutes past seven A. M. The voyage, which thus lasted thirteen hours, was remarkable in many respects. The balloon was drawn towards the vortex of the great storms which swept over Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland on Saturday afternoon and evening, but those terrible atmospheric disturbances were so far in advance of the balloon that it followed in their track without injury. Although the lightnings played almost incessantly in deep black clouds which lined the horizon in the east and southeast during fully one half the night, presenting a spectacle of awful sublimity, no storm of any kind was experienced by the balloon travelers. During the latter half of the night the moon shone forth in great brightness, rendering it possible to read the fine divisions upon the barometer and thermometers almost as well as in the day time, so that an interesting series of meteorological observations were taken by Mr. Holden, with but little interruption. Shortly after midnight the Allegheny Mountains were crossed in Centre county, and numerous other mountain ranges were also crossed. The ridge over the Alleghenies disclosed scenes of indescribable grandeur. The party did not discover their exact whereabouts after crossing the Alleghenies until the lower part of York county was reached, although convinced that they were approaching the lower part of Pennsylvania or Maryland. Much of the time the balloon was in the clouds or above them, and an opportunily was afforded for studying the comet which was not enjoyed that night by many of the inhabitants of earth. During the early stage of their journey, after leaving Lake Erie, the aerial travelers passed so near the surface that they held frequent conversations with the people below. While over York county the balloon also coursed quite low, "drag-rope" frequently rattling over fences and farm houses, but the people were evidently fast asleep. Only in one or two instances were there any responses made to the shouts of inquiry made from the balloon, although many populous villages were passed, and in such close proximity that the voyagers might almost look down the chimneys of the houses over which their course laid. The beautiful farming region of York county won especial admiration. The greatest altitude, nearly two miles, was reached directly over the Delaware river, which was crossed from Delaware City to Salem, N. J., just below Fort Delaware. The view at this time was very extensive, embracing large sections of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, the whole of Delaware Bay and a large portion of Chesapeake Bay. Innumerable cities and towns could be seen, and the Atlantic Ocean was visible off Cape May, although the eastern Jersey shore above that point was obscured by banks of clouds. The Delaware river could be traced up to its junction with the Schuylkill, but a smoky haze hung over Philadelphia.

The balloon was brought to this city on Monday by a boat from Salem, and remains here. It is the handsomest balloon unquestionably, as well as one of the largest ever seen in this country, and only a few have been built in Europe of equal dimensions. Its capacity is 91,000 cubic feet. Mr. King, the æronant, is a Philadelphian, who made his first ascension many years ago from Fairmount Park. His recent trip was his one hundred and seventy-third. Mr. Holden has made twenty-two ascensions.

AN EVIL PROSPECT.

FEARS OF A FAMINE IN SOUTHWESTERN KENTUCKY—A DROUTH SUCH AS HAS NOT BEEN SEEN FOR SEVEN YEARS.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

JAMESTOWN, Russell Co., Ky., July 9. Here in southern Kentucky we are on the eve of a famine which threatens to be very serious, as well as in the western portion of Kentucky. Last year the season was so exceedingly wet that there was scarcely a half crop raised, in consequence of which our people are suffering much, and already several are reported to have starved to death, and many others are living on bread alone.

Very early this season our farmers made vigorous efforts to pitch heavy crops, but owing to the protracted wet weather and high water were prevented from getting our best lands in due time, the rains continuing up to the 4th of May, since which time we have had no rain to wet the ground. We have not even been able to raise any vegetables in our gardens. The oat crop was a complete failure, as was also the hay crop, and a large amount of the corn is dead, and the remainder is fast drying up. With all the rain that could fall it would not be possible to make an average of a barrel to the acre. As it is, we will not make five barrels of corn to the field.

For some time our people talked a good deal about losing their stock, but now they have lost all hope of that, and the only talk is, how shall we get bread and meat? The wheat was moderately good, but will all be consumed in a short time, and we will be left without anything to sustain life. The Cumberland river is not navigable, nor won't be for six months, and the nearest point to the railroad is forty miles.

Our people are without money, their horses and oxen so poor that but few of them could travel to do any hauling even if we were able to buy, hence we feel that we are without hope. There must be at least twenty or twenty-five counties in southern and western Kentucky just in the condition we are, and unless relief can be obtained from outside, some hundreds of our people will starve to death. N.

THE STORY OF FANNY A. SHOTWELL'S STOLEN BONDS.

[New York Times, July 10.]

Some time ago, it will be remembered, the Chicago papers published a highly sensational report of the robbery of a lady named Miss Fanny A. Shotwell, on the railroad cars, while traveling from New York to that city. In her statement Miss Shotwell said that she was the possessor of about $50,000 in bonds when stopping at the Grand Central Hotel, in this city. She wished to proceed to Chicago, and so informed the clerk at the Grand Central Hotel, who introduced her to a gentleman who he said was traveling to the same destination. Accordingly it was agreed upon that Miss Shotwell was to travel in care of the gentleman, and the travelers left the city together. On arriving at Chicago Miss Shotwell reported that on the route her traveling companion became so much interested in her affairs as to wish to see the contents of her trunks, and that at the conclusion of her journey she found her bonds had been stolen. Her companion disappeared, and nothing more was heard of the affair for some time. The proprietors of the Grand Central Hotel at the time of the occurrence denied that they ever had in their employ a clerk of the name given by Miss Shotwell in her account of the introduction at the hotel. The story was copied at the date of its occurrence. One or both of the parties to the transaction have now turned up in a new light. Philip D. Roddy, of No. 127 Pearl street, New York, residing in Jersey City, charges the celebrated heroine of the railroad bond robbery, Fanny A. Shotwell alias Carlotta F. Shotwell alias Carlotta F. Roddy, which she claims to be her legal name, with stealing from him in Jersey City, on or about the 15th of March last, an opera glass valued at $15, and a number of British sovereigns, valued at $35, which she conveyed to this city. On this charge the accused was held for the action of the Grand Jury, who yesterday found an indictment against her for grand larceny. An indictment for perjury has also been found against Miss Shotwell, on complaint of Roddy. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the prisoner was arraigned to plead to both indictments, and through her counsel, Mr. A. H. Hummel, pleaded not guilty. Miss Shotwell alias Mrs. Roddy states that she is the lawful wife of Philip D. Roddy, and that about a month since she preferred a charge against him before Justice Flammer. The Justice, she adds, advised her lawyer to have the matter amicably disposed of by other means, which she agreed to, but was immediately afterwards arrested on the charges for which she has been indicted. It is also alleged that Roddy was Miss Shotwell's traveling companion on the trip to Chicago, on which she lost her bonds—if she did lose them—and that he subsequently married her. Mr. Roddy, on his part, denies all knowledge of the bond robbery, and also denies that he was ever married to Miss Shotwell.

A WOMAN AND TWO CHILDREN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

[St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.]

To Capt. Israel Winston we are indebted for the particulars of a terrible casualty that occurred about six miles from Fredericksburg, Ray county, on Tuesday evening.

A widow woman, named Mary Adamson, had resided on a farm in that neighborhood for several years, in company with her two children, one a boy seven years old, and the other a girl aged five. During the afternoon she visited a neighbor, residing about a mile distant, and started home just after supper. The clouds at the time threatened a storm, yet Mrs. A. supposed she could reach her house before it came up, and felt anxious about some clothing that she had left hanging on a line in the yard. When about half the distance had been accomplished, the storm came on with terrible force, and the parties sought refuge under a tree. An hour afterwards, a neighbor, passing the spot, noticed three bodies near the tree. All had evidently been killed by a stroke of lightning. The little girl lay about five feet from the mother, her clothing completely burned off, and the upper portion of the body badly scorched. A few feet from her was the body of the boy; he had evidently been struck squarely in the head, as nearly one-half of the hair was singed off. The person of the mother showed but few marks of the shock. She occupied a half sitting posture, leaning against the tree, the right hand drooping by her side, the left outstretched as if reaching for something.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

CAMP meeting season has arrived.

JOHNSTOWN'S water supply is meagre, and the steel mill is idle in consequence.

THE citizens of Erie are adjutating the question of building a Workhouse for the accommodation of tramps.

A TRACT of coal and timber land containing 4,400 acres, in Clearfield county, was recently sold for $550,000.

THE Greenville Argus, Harry Watson's spicy little paper, has been enlarged and its name changed to the Shenango Valley Argus.

A STEAM saw mill near Spring Creek, in Warren county, was burned on Wednesday evening and three men were burned to death.

ON Friday afternoon W. G. Miller, a brakeman on a freight train on the West Penn Railroad, was caught between the bumpers while coupling, near Blairsville, and badly squeezed. He was taken to Blairsville for medical treatment. It is thought he will recover.

SAYS the Warren Ledger: Brick laying has been commenced on the Lunatic Asylum. The Commissioners will be mindful of the fact that rooms for the safe keeping of defeated Radical candidates will be required immediately after election. Erie, Warren, Crawford and Venango will have large representations.

A YARD OF LOVE-RIBBON.

'Twas an exquisite moment,
Long dwelt on and treasured,
When that yard of love-ribbon
With Mary I measured.
Her breath was so sweet,
And her cheeks like the roses!
Her lips like twin posies!
Ah, me! and ah, me!

She, though shy and so modest,
Her blue eyes half hidden,
Put her two little hands
Into mine all unbidden.
The delicate touch
Of her warm clasping fingers
In memory lingers!
Ah, me! and ah, me!

Oh! a yard of love-ribbon,
Cut off with two kisses,
What a measure of joy!
What a heaven of blisses!
The forfeit once paid,
And sweet Mary then seated—
Could it have been repeated!
Ah, me! and ah, me!

Long, long years since that moment—
Long years she's been wedded;
Yet the dew of our kiss
On my lips seem embedded.
Her breath was so sweet,
And her cheeks like the roses!
Her lips like twin posies!
Ah, me! and ah, me!

OBITUARY.

BISHOP WHELAN.

The Right Rev. Richard Vincent Whelan was born in Baltimore in the month of January, 1809. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, and completed his theological studies with an ordained priest at Rome. On returning to this country, he was appointed to missionary labors, his first field of duty embracing Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Bath, Winchester and the surrounding country. On the 21st of March, 1841, he was consecrated Bishop of Richmond in the Cathedral of this city by the late Archbishop Eccleston. At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held in this city in 1850, it was determined, on his recommendation, to divide the State of Virginia into two dioceses, and at his urgent request, that being the hardest field of labor, he was translated to the newly created See of Wheeling. When he assumed charge of the diocese there were but two small churches within its limits. The entire duties of the diocese were at the beginning performed by himself and two or three assistant priests. At this time the churches of his diocese number fifty-five, and the priests thirty. Of the latter, nearly all were reared and educated by himself. In the city of Wheeling, where, upon his arrival, he found but one small church, there are now a magnificent cathedral and three other churches, and a fourth in process of construction; while the number of Catholics which, when he took charge, of the diocese, some twenty-five years ago, was very few, now exceeds in Wheeling alone ten thousand. In other respects, also, his labors were singularly successful. Through his energy and perseverance there have been built in the neighborhood of Wheeling a hospital, a convent—Mount de Chantal—one of the finest institutions of learning in the West, presided over by the ladies of the Sacred Heart; at Abingdon another convent, and a third at a different point in the diocese.

For a long time past these unwearied exertions have been taxing his naturally strong constitution to the utmost, and it ultimately gave way under the strain that was put upon it. Four weeks ago he was compelled to leave Wheeling for the benefit of his health, and for a short time made his sojourn at Snow Hill, in this State. The climate was unsuited to him, and growing rapidly more debilitated, he came to Baltimore, with the design of returning home, but on reaching this city was in no condition to travel. He, therefore, accompanied by Father Parke, his Vicar General, sought the seclusion of St. Agnes' Hospital, where he received every attention from the Sisters of Charity connected with the institution, and from his physicians, Dr. Milholland, of this city, and Dr. Campbell, of Parkersburgh. But his malady increased beyond remedy. He lingered some ten days, dying calmly at about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the presence of Fathers Parks, Hoffman and Staeger of this city, and the Chaplain of the Hospital, Father Duncan. He was well aware that his end was drawing near, and spoke calmly of the approach of death. Among his last words were, "I have finished my work;" but several hours preceding death he did not speak. The Sisters in charge of St. Agnes, his Vicar General, and Father Duncan were at his bedside constantly, and prayers for the dying man were offered a short time before he breathed his last.

As a citizen of Wheeling he was universally respected. He contributed largely to the building of that city, and will be deeply lamented, not only by members of his own church but by all classes of the population. He was a man of much and varied learning, and took a very prominent part in the late Vatican Council. In manner he was unostentatious, courteous and kind, but firm on all occasions when he felt firmness was needed. He never spared himself in the work he had to do, and exacted obedience and a like energy from others. His loss will be greatly felt, and his place will be difficult to fill in the diocese of which he was virtually the founder, and was certainly the active spirit. His life was one of self-denial, and his works bear testimony to the greatness of his labors.—[Baltimore Gazette, 8th.

A SCHOOLBOY'S LETTER.

ON CHICKENS.

Most usually it takes two eggs for to make a chicken, because, if you will put eighteen eggs under a hen, only about nine of 'em will hatch. A hen is so careless and stubborn that most always she won't cover her eggs all over, and so they get chilled; then they are everlastingly gone up. Also, the rats will rob a nest; so that, if you get half of a brood, it is a tol'able crop, and you should be thankful. Then, I think, it stands to reason this ought to prove what I said at first. A hen which has got a young family is more crosser than anything else which can be compared with her under the sun in the United States. There never was a thing which can ruffle its feathers up backwards and rage worse than a fool hen. A turkey gobbler will do it; but he don't go off into a red-hot passion about it, and make a fool of hisself, and get enemies all for nothing, like a hen would. A chicken in the spring-time, which was put to hatch in March, if it has good luck and don't die of the pip, or gaps, or cholery-morbus or get drowned or something, will be big enough to sell to the restaurant about in June. They will fetch $6 a dozen, and a chicken is more popular where it is a spring chicken than if it would live long enough to get as tough as Methuseler. They say that a spring chicken is a luxurious thing for a broil and mix up with toast. That's what I've heard. Once in a great while we have spring chickens for dinner. Then we have the preacher, or else some company, and I eat at the second-handed table; and I can always tell by the savory smell a-going on in the kitchen that broiled chicken ought to be good enough for anybody. But if I can't get someting to eat more substantialler than a smell, I always fall back on roast beef. A chicken don't gather shrewdness like a owl, and it never picks up any wisdom. It is not a talented thing like a fox. If you can show me a more stupider thing than a hen, I wish you would trot her out. The rooster has got what little sense there ever was in a family. It is one of the worst difficulties with a chicken that she don't know its place. She won't stay in the barnyard, where she belongs, anyway you can fix it. If your mother has got flower-beds in the front yard—and its a mighty curious mother which ain't—every last chicken on the place will get in to scratch them, if it takes till next Christmas; and then good-bye to the hyacinthes, and crocuses and jerryanthens, and all that kind of foolishness. Then is the time that you want to have two jackets on, or else to forget to come home early, if it was you that left the lattice-gate open. Anyhow, that's my advice. Also, a hen is hard-hearted and cruel, and will kill every little desolated stray chicken who tries to associate with her own brood; and this is a good enough reason why she is like a step-mother. If a hen once gets a fair hold of a little chicken, to shake it by the nape of its neck, it will never kick again in this community more than twice. The frequentest bad habit which a hen has got is going off to the neighbor's to lay; also, it is too soft a thing for the neighbors; but it is generally chronic for a hen to do it, and the only way to cure her is to cut her head off and boil her down into soup. She won't go to the neighbors to lay many times after that, I don't think.

DOGS AND THEIR MASTERS.

The Boston Journal of Monday evening adds the following to the numerous well-authenticated instances of the personal devotion of dogs to their masters. A gentleman named Dale died at Chelsea, Mass., last Friday. He had for many years owned a black and tan terrier that was his constant companion, and only when he accompanied his master did the animal ever leave the house. The Journal says: "The dog watched by the bedside of his master during his six weeks' sickness and remained in the chamber until a few moments after his body had been prepared for burial, when he went down stairs and out of the house, since which time the family have been unable to obtain any tidings of his whereabouts. A similar occurrence took place in Chelsea about a year since in connection with a dog owned by a gentleman. Most persons through the square will remember a ferocious brindle dog that generally occupied a position in the door-way of his master's shop in the day-time. The dog had got quite old, nearly blind and was quite a burden to himself, when his owner one day remarked to a friend that he thought the next day he would have him killed. The animal happened to be within sound of his master's voice. He deliberately got up and walked out of the store, since which time he has never been seen by him."

A N"ICE" JOKE.

A good joke is told on the little son of a well-known citizen of Jeffersonville Ind. It was this way: The little boy, on the morning of the Fourth, was sent down town to buy ten cents worth of ice. He had got the ice in the basket and started back home when, turning the corner of Chestnut and Spring streets, he ran afoul of three of his young friends who were amusing themselves with fire crackers. This was too much for little Eddy to miss, so setting his basket down in an an out-of-the-way place he pitched into the sport. In the interest and excitement of the play Eddy soon forgot all about his ice, and he spent over an hour before he once thought of it. As soon as he did, however, he went to his basket, but what his astonishment and fright when on picking up the basket he found that the ice had mysteriously disappeared. He could not imagine what had become of the ice unless some one had stolen it, and he charged the theft upon a "mean looking boy who he saw standing around there." It is hardly necessary to state that while Eddy was enjoying his Fourth the ice had melted away, every bit of it. The parents of the boy have concluded in the future not to send him for ice again.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

The Naval Court of St. Petersburg gave judgment in a remarkable case. A sailor named Kartachew, who had recently joined the navy, was charged with refusing to obey his officers, and this refusal refers to his obstinate resistance to the regulation directing that he should shave his beard, which he wears entire. The accused belongs to the sect called "Pomortsy," and one of their religious tenets is that the beard should not be shaven, the penalty for so doing being nothing less than eternal punishment. When an attempt was made to shave Kartachew forcibly, he declared he would rather cut his throat, and that he would kill any one who dared to touch his beard. In every other matter he declared himself ready to serve with zeal, if he were allowed to wear his beard; and in every respect his character appeared from all inquiry to be excellent. The Court, having heard the case, found Kartachew guilty of contempt of discipline, and condemned him to transportation to Siberia, at the same time admitting extenuating circumstances which give reason for entreating the Emperor to commute the sentence.

THREE ladies, a mother and two grown up daughters, recently committed suicide together, in Vienna. They had taken a room at a hotel, and in consequence of an unusual noise having been heard in their apartment, the door was broken open when all three were found lying dead upon the floor, each with a pistol in her hand. The lady's husband was ruined by the late financial crisis, and the family reduced to abject poverty.

FIELDS OF BARLEY.

BY WILLIAM WALLACE YOUNG.

In a dewy upland glade,
Of a harvest morning olden,
Far and near the sickles played
Through the barley buff and golden;
Reapers reaping all a-row,
Lifting up their eyes but rarely
At the sound of steps that go
To the little port below,
Down along the fields of barley.

Inland, gray amid the green
Spaces of the summer bowers,
Castle-turrets dimly seen,
Hazy harvest-lands and flowers;
Where the breezy sea-wall dips,
Wheeling rocks in faint commotion
Round uplifting steeple-tips,
Dusky piers, and anchored ships,
And the dreamy painted ocean.

Rode a troop in mail bedight,
Scarf, and plume, and helmet-feather
Blowing backward in their flight
Down the balmy summer weather;
Riding hard, and riding wide,
That fair harvest morning early,
Rode among the sheaves and cried,
As they drew their reins beside
Where the binders bound the barley:

'Passed the chase this way to view?
Hooded hawk and tasseled quiver—
'Tara-la!' the bugles blew,
Halting by the reedy river,
Two are missing! Two have fled!
We shall search the wide world over.
We have sworn an oath," they said,
"We will bring her live or dead
To her mourning, royal lover."

Forth they rode. The village stands
Silent now, with pulse nor motion;
White, with stone feet in the sands,
Staring at a summer ocean.
Off the harbor blue, the ships,
Dropping down from far plantations,
Hail at times the steeple-tips,
But the belfrey's silent lips
Answer with no salutations.

Years have come and years have gone,
Reeds and grasses cover over
Where the monarch sleepeth on;
He hath little need of lover.
Still when winds come on to blow,
Reapers in the uplands early,
Hear the bugles faint and low,
And the knights a-riding go
Through the hedge-rows and the barley.

SUMMER WIDOWERS.

A magazine writer thus discourses; At this season of the year a great many married men, as everybody knows, lead for several weeks the life of bachelors or widowers. Their wives and children go to the springs, or country boarding houses, or the seashore. They themselves stay in town. If the place to which their families have gone is near enough, they generally betake themselves to it on Saturday evening and return on Monday morning. The rest of the week is, except in business hours, spent either at a city boarding house or in an Alexander Selkirk mode of existence in their own domiciles. When one of these individuals is asked how he likes this kind of life, he replies that it is a miserable way of getting along, but it cannot be helped. It is a matter of necessity, he says, and there is no use in grumbling; he must make the best of it.

There can be no doubt that the necessity thus spoken of has, in many cases, a real existence. The health of families, especially where there are young children, often renders it exceedingly desirable that they should be out of the city in hot weather. How much matters are improved by taking the children, as is often done, to a crowded watering-place hotel, is a question which unfashionably disposed persons sometimes ask, but which we must confess ourselves unable to answer. It is not our purpose, at present, to say how far watering place life is, or is not, beneficial either to children or grown people. What we wish to speak of now is, the undoubted fact that, whatever may be said about the need or utility of such a state of things in certain cases, there are every summer, in this and other cities, thousands of men who are for two or three months almost completely exiled from their families. Dismal shadows of their former selves, they flit joylessly from their stores to their houses and from their homes to their stores, glad even of that temporary relief from their melancholy which is afforded by their counting-rooms and a profuse perspiration. Even the noonday feed at a restaurant—an irrepressible tear intercepts the communication between each of our eyes and the paper before us as we write—is felt to be an agreeable variety as compared with the solitary morning and evening meals at home. When the summer is about half gone, the miserable man generally becomes desperate, and starts off, determined to remain with his family till their return to the city. After he has been away a week or ten days, his partners, who do not fancy having his work to do in addition to their own when the mercury is in the nineties, contrive to find out that the business is threatened with a total smash-up unless he returns on the first train. So, back the poor man comes, finds the affairs of the firm as secure as the Fortress of Gibraltar, but concludes that as the experiment of leaving was so unsuccessful, he may as well stay where he is the remainder of the season.

It is delightful to think that all discomfort is not without its reward. As the man's family usually come back after their summer sojourn with rather poorer health than when they started from home, he naturally pictures to himself how much worse they would have been if they had stayed in the hot and unhealthy atmosphere of the city all the time. It is certainly better, he reflects, to be a little lonely a few weeks than to see half his children die, and go into a decline. He therefore goes to work at money making with renewed energy, one of his principal objects being to send his family away the next summer, in order that the same beneficial effects may be again experienced.

Of the class of men of whom we have spoken, many are now, we fear, considerably troubled because the dullness of business during the past year will prevent their sending their families away for so long a time as usual this summer. This is very sad. But there is one very curious circumstance which we have often observed, the statement of which, we hope, will afford some comfort for the privation we have mentioned. Strange as it may appear, families that are thus compelled to forego their accustomed summer absence from the city, generally find, at the end of the season that their health is, from some unaccountable cause, quite as good as in years when they went out of town. The reason for this singular physiological phenomenon must be left to medical men. All we can pretend to do is simply to state the fact and to present it as an agreeable subject of reflection to those who, after having hitherto been accustomed to lead the life of childless widowers for a couple of months or more every year, propose to enjoy throughout this summer the luxury of living under the same roof with their wives and children.

A CHINESE JUBILEE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The opening of the new Chinese Theatre, on Jackson street, was celebrated yesterday by a banquet, given under the auspices of eminent heathen interested in this very laudable histrionic enterprise, at the Chinese restaurant on the corner of Jackson street and Washington alley, known as the Chov Yan Low. The illustrious Dr. Li-Po-tai officiated as master of ceremonies, and among the guests were something less than a score of prominent Christian gentlemen. The feast was very elaborately laid out, and included over a dozen courses and viands beyond enumeration. All the national dishes of China were laid before the guests, exquisitely prepared, and some procured at great expense. There was the delicious birdnest soup, salads, of shark's fins, strangled pigeons, sun-dried sardines, pummelled devil-fish served with milk and molasses, pig's brains friccassed with garlic and buzzard's tripe, sewer squirrels dripped with machine oil, the imperial bow-wow larded with duck's heads and fungus, chicken crops in batter, scrambled crocodile eggs, goat's pluck, and a hundred other dainty viands found nowhere else than on the boards of the Mongol nobility. Of all other dishes the delicious Mut Chin Tong was particularly relished by the Christian guests, and a bountiful supply was entirely consumed before the close of the feast. The Mut Chin Tong, as explained by Dr. Li-po-tai, is a conglomerate dish, the basis being a ground nut, which is the principal food of the great baboon of Borneo and the ape family of the Indies in general. The preference to the guests illustrated the remarkable faculty of adaptation possessed by some species of the human race, and demonstrated the accuracy of an important principle of the theory of evolution. After the board had been cleaned there was a happy exchange of sentiment and repartee, and conviviality reigned supreme. The genial Fang Pung flowed in profusion. It is a preparation distilled from mildewed rice, impregnated with verdigris, the intoxicating principle of which does not develop until two days after imbibition, and continues for three weeks, when it is succeeded by malignant headache and rheumatism. The large company finally arose after a cheerful association of three hours and separated with the usual ceremonies. There was a roaring tragedy performed at the theatre in the evening, founded on some historic event that occurred several thousand years before the remotest period of Mosaic chronology.—[San Francisco Bulletin.

QUADRUPLE MARRIAGE OF AN INDIAN PRINCE.

A Bombay correspondent of the London News furnishes an interesting account of an Indian Prince who took it upon himself to marry four wives at once. The letter thus concludes:

"The Thakore was in capital spirits, and laughed and joked with his courtiers and Brahmin priests as he went to meet his fair betrothed. By this time she too had set out on her journey towards him. Her rath, or car, came in sight. The young Thakore alighted from his splendid Kattywar mare, and, having duly congratulated the guardians of the precious treasure within the rath (and by the way promised them handsome presents for bringing his wife to him safe and sound), he entered and sat himself down by the side of the Princess. This is a great innovation in those Rajpoot rites and customs which the Thakores of Bhownugger have hitherto adopted and followed. Formerly it was the custom for the bride to sit at the feet of the bridegroom on his entering her car, to show her subserviency to him. The Thakore's wise act on this occasion was noted with great approval by all but a few bigoted sticklers for caste. In the meeting of the pair the royal cortege proceeded to the house of a near relation of the Thakore. There, in the central halls, jealously excluded from all but about a hundred of the noblest Rajpoots of Kattywar the marriage took place. No Europeans were present; but it was whispered that a little Parsee—who plays, I believe, the role of a Boswell to the Thakore's Johnson—was allowed to peep at one or two of the less important ceremonies. The Rajpoot rite is a simple one; men of that caste from time immemorial have been better fighters than ritualists: A few flowers are sprinkled, attar and pan distributed, the deity invoked, and the lares and penates duly honored, the bride duly authenticated and handed over to the bridegroom, and then comes the moment when the bridegroom first removes the sacred caftan, and catches a glimpse of the face of the girl he has married—and it is all over. When the rite was performed the young Thakore came out to view the loyal and enthusiastic thousands waiting to cheer him in the streets. He was in grand spirits, took his newly-made wife to the palace with him, and then left her, and rushed off to marry, in the same fashion, the fair one from Gondul. And so the four weddings came off, the two latter by torchlight; and a pretty risk did the town of Bhownuggur run that night from the bonfires, fireworks, blazing cressets, &c., which tried their best to turn night into day in its midst.

"What chiefly interested me were the *trosseaux* of the brides, which were extravagantly rich and varied. I should say Gondul had, amongst her 'kit,' about five thousand silk dresses! May she live long enough to wear them all out! Wudwan's dowry was Rs. 200,000; Gondul also, Rs. 200,000; Vankaneer, R. 1,00,000; and Dank, Rs. 35,000. The *trosseau* of Gondul was the richest, and a portion of this I was privileged to see. It was laid out in an upper room of the Thakore's Palace, and I was escorted to see it by several ministers of state. Never in my life did I see such a sight. There were huge shawls, clothes, scarfs, mantles, counterpanes and handkerchiefs of silk, embroidered most elaborately and stiff with gold and silver thread work. Here was a shawl from Benares, with gods in gold and silver worked on a lilac ground of softest silk; another lay outspread beside it, representing a flock of small yellow birds nestling in innumerable flowery bowers. One Kattywar shawl cost, according to my information, six hundred rupees. The most gorgeous of the other cloths were literally stiff with gold, the patterns were exquisite in many instances. I especially noticed a silver veil, sprinkled with pale blue and primrose-colored flowers. One dress, all blue satin and silver embroidery, resembled an Italian sky seen through a gentle shower of snow or lilies. Nearly every cloth lying before me cost more than five hundred rupees each. Around and near these dresses lay a most extraordinary litter of various valuables, gold, silver, and brass dishes, precious stones, fans, armlets, bracelets, nose and ear and finger rings, massive ornaments for the forehead, breast, and ankle, necklaces sparkling with ruby and diamond, emerald, amethyst, tapaz, opal, and pearl, rosewater bottles of pure gold, basins of silver, and huge brass cooking utensils, robes and tiaras and chains, sapphire, pendants and enamelled jugs and ewers, silver lamps, and trinkets rough with precious jewels, and a hundred other articles of value for use or ornament. And mind, this was but a small part of the *trousseau* of one of the four brides whom the Thakore of Bhownuggur had married! I was simply mute with astonishment when one of the Ministers informed me, whilst I was looking at the things, that I only beheld, as nearly as could be estimated, exactly one-eighth of the *trousseau* of the bride of Gondul!

A TURKISH HAREM.

A lady correspondent writes from Constantinople as follows: After leaving the carpet store, I went to call upon a portion of the family of Subri Pacha, whom I had met at the bath. He is one of the wealthiest Turks in Constantinople, and has the finest harem and horses of anybody, except the Padisha himself. I had met four of his wives, and on their invitation called. I was met at the gate by the chief eunuch, and after having given him my card, was ushered into the sitting room, while he acquainted the ladies of my presence. I suppose they were not dressed for visitors, for I had to wait more than an hour before the summons came that I might enter the grand saloon. I was so cold I could hardly move when I did start, and I think my nose was the prettiest violet color imaginable. I suppose the intention was to have the full magnificence of the scene burst upon me at once, and that they were to enjoy the surprise that I should exhibit at the luxurious elegance of the decorations. I walked from one end of the room to the other, full eighty feet, before I found the ladies who had invited me, who were standing while all the rest were sitting. They greeted me kindly and seated me in the middle of a divan, while two of them took seats on each side, and then came the inevitable coffee and preserves. Those scented or flavored with violet or rose seemed to me too much like hair oil to be relished very keenly, but I made a martyr of myself courageously.

After the refreshments were disposed of the other ladies gathered about me, one by one, and without the formality of an introduction, began to talk. Some of them only spoke Arabic, others Turkish, and others spoke Greek and French, while one little slave-girl spoke pretty fair English, an accomplishment she seemed very proud of. After a little of the first awkwardness wore off the women volunteered to show me their jewels and children, and I noticed that those who had the most children had the least jewels and fine clothes. They do not seem to be over-fond of each other, these women, and I think I should be much the same in the same predicament. One would tell me that this one or that one had no bust, or that she was painted, or had to dye her hair because it was blonde or red, or that she had ugly feet, or that she told so many lies that the Pasha hated her, etc. Of course this brought denials and other accusations and I began to think we were to have a battle-royal, when the chief eunuch came and looked sternly around, and the quarrel ceased at once.

Two of the ladies then rose, and asked if I would like to visit their bedrooms and inspect their wardrobes and I rose and followed them out of the grand saloon, leaving the others there to talk about us as much as they chose.

We traversed a long corridor, the floor of which was of many colored porcelain in pretty figures, and at the extreme end of which were the rooms we had come to see. Each lady had three rooms to herself, and the furnishing of them was generally left to her taste or caprice. They were arranged very well, and the furniture was very handsome but curious in form. A regular Turkish bed is something quite different from ours. There is no bedstead or mattress, but about thirty very thickly padded quilts, covered with silk or satin, laid one on top of the other on the floor, till they are about two feet deep. The sheets are invariably of silk, embroidered, and the coverlid is a marvel of gold and silver embroidery on satin or velvet. The pillows are of pink, blue, or yellow satin, covered with beautiful lace. From the ceiling hangs a large jewelled and gilded hoop, and from this rich lace curtains which encircle the bed. To hold their robes they have innumerable brass-nailed, camphor wood trunks, and as one of these after another was turned out for me to see the contents, I began almost to lose my head in the confusion of colors and beauty of materials. I admired the things to their hearts' content, and then we all went back to the grand saloon, my guides assuring me that their husband kept them better dressed than even the Sultan's wives. I asked if they were very happy, and they said yes, why not, when there were no women in Constantinople who had more jewels, or more clothes, or nicer horses to their carriage? I said, very true, and asked no more, except what they amused themselves with. They rode every day when the weather was fine; they went to the public bath; they went to the Sweet Waters, and played tricks on the eunuch, when they could; they went to the bazaars, and bought new dresses and had them made, and then paid visits. I asked what they did when the weather was bad, and then they sighed and said, there was nothing to be done then, only sometimes they sang, and had the girls dance, and play with Chinese shadows—*ombres Chinoises*, they called them.

ARTLESS ABORIGINES.

The artless aborigines accompanying Donald McKay have created quite a stir in Baltimore. The American says: "After concluding their performance they returned to the hotel, and, the night being excessively warm, the children of the forest divested themselves of all artificial covering, and spent the night in smoking and swearing in broken English. This was all considered legitimate, but on the following morning, while the other guests of the house were sipping their coffee and masticating their beefsteaks, the dining-room door opened, and lo and behold, in stalked thirteen Warm Spring braves totally bereft of all raiment whatever, not even covered with a good coat of war-paint! The scene on their entrance is said to have been very immense. Since the memorable event the braves are quartered in the theatres where they perform."

AMBITION.

A prostrate figure and an unstrung bow;
The hand that grasped it listless lay in death.
The face was fair to see, but lined with woe,
And hushed for aye the youthful archer's breath.

Far as the eye could reach, a region fair
Lay stretched around him, and his name was life.
A letter lay beside him. In despair
And anguish all untold, he'd spurned the strife.

The letter in my hand I held and read;
A sad and piteous story, and so old
And oft repeated that methinks the dead
Who died recounting it may ne'er be told.

With buoyant spirit on the battle field
Of life he entered, and his quiver tried;
But, dazzled by the glory there revealed
He aimed too high and disappointed, died.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE IN A BALLOON.

The Brockville (Canada) Recorder gives an account of the perilous adventure of Professor Squires, the balloonist, in that town on Dominion Day. After describing the construction of the balloon and the cast off it says:

"A steady gale had been blowing all day, but its strength was not apparent until the balloon struck the current of air above the house-tops; this reached, it swayed with the breeze, and swept on at the rate of at least fifteen miles an hour. Its course was directly for the steeple of the church. The Professor at once perceived the danger, and could have avoided it by throwing out a bag of ballast, which would have given him sufficient buoyancy to have passed over the steeple, but unfortunately the square below was crowded with thousands of spectators, and a bag of sand thrown out would have crushed some one. The sand was thrown out in small quantities and the balloon swept upward and onward but unfortunately not swerving from its dangerous direction. It became apparent that it would strike the spire, and the anxious multitude awaited the shock with blanched cheeks. With a tremendous rush the Atlantic struck the apex of the spire, and in another instant parted in twain. At the same time the basket containing the daring aeronaut crashed against the spire some twenty feet below.

"Seeing, as it were, instant death before him, Professor Squires threw one hand forward to avert as far as possible the shock, at the same time allowing his body to sway in an opposite direction. As the balloon collapsed and the gas escaped, it was seen that the netting had caught on the point of the spire. Squires was not seen to move a muscle, a whisper ran round, 'the collision has killed him.' Then a slight movement, and the basket began to slip. It was evident that the netting was giving way. Women grew white with terror, and trembled. There, at a height of eighty feet above the earth, was a fellow-being, hanging by a few slender threads; above and around him the glittering steeple sheeted with tin; below, the stone battlements of the tower, on which to fall was instant death. A pause, and the basket had evidently been arrested in its downward course. Squires was seen to grasp the netting.

The moment he struck the spire there was a rush for ladders and ropes. Without number were the plans suggested to save him from death. But at this moment brave men were clambering up the inside of the church tower. A small window below the eaves opens directly beneath where the basket was suspended, but unfortunately it was very contracted, and it did not seem possible to squeeze through the aperture. But in a few seconds a man thrust his head through the window, and a board was pushed out of the lower portion of the spire in, the end on the inside being held by men within. Then began a struggle; it was apparent that a man was endeavoring to crawl through the narrow hole out upon the board. The clothes were torn from his person in the attempt, but inch by inch he gained, and at last was seated on the board directly below the basket. The situation was one of great danger. Should the netting give way the basket in its descent would catch the daring man and hurl him, together with Squires, into eternity. At his appearance there was a cheer that made the welkin ring again. The heroic man who thus risked his life to save a fellow-being in distress was Arthur Osment. It was seen when he stood up that he could only reach to the bottom of the basket, and that he could not assist Squires from his perilous position.

"The main body of the network had caught on the northern side of the spire, only two or three small cords having passed around the other side, and these when the basket slipped became slack. The least motion on the part of Squires would have precipitated him upon the stone steps below. Osment spoke to Squires, who requested him to place his shoulder under the basket. This being done, Squires caught hold of a slight oval projection on the spire, which offered a slight hold, and thus helped to support the basket.

"At this instant Mr. Andrew Stevenson appeared at an opening in the spire above Squires. The opening consists of a small trap door, and was not discovered for some time. Another cheer went up as Stevenson came out upon the spire, reached down a hand and firmly grasped the aeronaut and slowly drew him up to a place of safety. The suspense was over, and Squires was saved. Stevenson displayed great presence of mind and courage, and deserves well the praise that was showered upon him. On Squires perceiving a person above him he inquired, "Can you hold me?" Stevenson replied, "I can lift you if you weigh a ton.'

"We learn from Professor Squires that when thrown against the spire he was rendered insensible for a moment or two, but recovered his senses on hearing some person shout to him from the inside of the steeple. His injuries consist of concussion of his side and a bruised knee."

IN a recent divorce case in England the petitioner, who was the husband, based his claims for relief on the ground that his wife persisted in smoking a short pipe. She even went so far as to smoke in the chamber at midnight before retiring to bed in spite of the protestations of her husband, who did not use tobacco. The Judge reserved his decision, as he thought the difficulty might be amicably adjusted.

A NEW safety-belt or life-preserver was tested a few days since on the Seine at Paris in the presence of several French admirals. It consists of an india-rubber ring which encircles the neck and will support a man on the water for hours without the slightest effort on his part, and even with his clothes on.

VARIETIES.

IOWA farmers are despondent, because Paris green will not make the locust take French leave.

IN Maine, the other day, lightning struck in thirteen places, between the cities of Bangor and Bucksport.

IT is roughly estimated that the annual production of American wine is about twenty-millions of gallons.

IT is estimated that the colored people of Savannah, Ga., lose about $35,000 by the failure of the Freedman's Savings Bank and Trust Co.

THE American Bank Note Company, of New York has discharged two hundred persons in their employ, on account of having no orders to execute.

MONOGRAM fans, made of wood, with monograms cut from envelopes and note paper pasted upon them, are "all the rage" at the watering places this summer.

THE beer drinking population of Munich, Bavaria, recently struck against a rise in the price of beer, pledging themselves not to drink until the price was reduced to the old figure.

A LADY of Piercetop, Ind., aged 87 years, while sitting in front of her house a few days ago, was stung on the neck by a honey bee, and died twenty minutes afterward from its effects.

FRANK DEVINE, at Portsmouth, N. H., being one day last week very hot, placed his head beneath a pump spout, and let the water run upon it. He was carried home, put to bed, and died the next morning.

THE carpets for the wonderful new Palace Hotel in San Francisco are to be made in Europe after original designs. According to one of the local papers, the parlor carpets will be "the handsomest eve rlaid."

TAMBERLIK, the tenor, is reported to be so particular about his food that he takes his cook along with him on all his travels. The latter alone, of all mankind, can prepare maccaroni to suit the tenor's fastidious palate.

OILCLOTHS, if well rubbed with a woolen cloth and warm water, with the addition of a little skimmed milk, if convenient, will, it is stated, look nearly as fresh as new. Scrubbing brushes and strong soap are ruinous to them.

THE N. Y. Tribune says the ladies of Noble County, Ohio, are out of work. They have crusaded so admirably that there is not a single spirit or beer shop left there, and they are thinking of starting one, just to keep their hands in.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper denies the story going the rounds of the press that the California young men wear their stove-pipe hats in the theatres, in revenge for the ladies high bonnets, but adds, parenthetically, that they would be justified in doing so.

NOT long since a lady called at the Bloomfield, Iowa, Post-office, and asked for some three cent stamps. The usual green ones were handed to her. She handed them back and asked for some pink ones, as she wanted them to match her stationery which was all of that color.

THE Duchess of Magenta, while getting out of her carriage at the church door in Versailles, fell, but was not hurt. An ex-minister rushed to assist her, when the Duchess, who had regained her feet in an instant, said: "You see, M. le Duc, I can get up when I fall sooner than ministers can."

A NEW way of killing alligators has been discovered in Louisiana. A two ounce can of nitro glycerine, with lighted fuse, is put inside of a chicken the latter tossed to the alligator, and in a few minutes an explosion ensues and the carcass of the reptile floats gently on the waters.

AN amorous young gentleman in Thomson, Ga., under the impression that the sweet voice of his beloved was calling him, lately walked in the night out of his second story bedroom window. When he struck the ground and broke his ankle, and pain and anguish were wringing his whole leg, he was forced to get along without any ministering angel, for there was none to be seen.

THE crime of Joseph Huge, just convicted of murder in New Orleans, was that of killing his daughter Caroline. They came together to that city from France, and on the way the girl fell in love with a young man. The father, saddened by the idea of losing his daughter by marriage, and being thus left alone in a strange country, commanded her to break off the intimacy. At the wharf Caroline clung to her lover, whereupon Huge stabbed her to death. The murderer will not be hung, the law of Louisiana allowing such a verdict as the jury rendered:—"Guilty, without capital punishment."

MRS. BRIGGS, of Kansas, has suddenly become prominent. "This summer the clinch-bug destroyed her wheat-field, and then started for the oats, which grew near. She had a deep furrow plowed, with the perpendicular side next the oats. This obstructed the bugs sufficiently to enable them to be gathered in large numbers in the bottom of the furrow. For two days the whole force of the farm was employed in heating water and scalding them. The bugs were destroyed and the oats saved."

THE Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh recently attended the opening of an infant nursery and mission in one of the most wretched districts in the east of London. A public luncheon was held after the ceremony, at which the Duke responded to the toast of the Royal Family. He said: "I can assure you that the welcome accorded to the Duchess of Edinburgh on her first landing in England, and the constant kindness which she has experienced during her residence here, is not only most gratifying and pleasant to her, but is most keenly felt by me."

AT a seance of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris Dr. Barthelemy expressed his conviction that the symptoms of hydrophobia in man were mainly due to the imagination and irritability of the patient. In proof of this he adduced his own case. He had introduced his finger into the throat of a mad dog, and drew it out covered with frothy saliva. In drying it he observed he had a slight excoriation on his finger. He lightly cauterized it, but ten days after he experienced a sense of constriction about the throat. He felt alarmed. The difficulty of swallowing increased until he could not drink anything and the sight of water produced spasms. The will, however, was strongly exercised, and at last gained the day. The symptoms gradually abated, and in about a week he was well.

y Post.

RE, ... WM. SCHOYER,
. . . . E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, July 18, 1874

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Congress, 22nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Senate, 43d District—E. A. WOOD.
Senate, 44th District—JOHN ROUTH.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JOHN M. IRWIN. GETER C. SHIDLE.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
S. F. PATTERSON, J. M. CARSON.
JOS. HAYS, J. R. THORNTON.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
S. P. LARGE. GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID ROGERS. ANDREW LARGE.

Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGEE.
District Attorney—J. K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

THE death of Mrs. Hannach from injuries received from fire-crackers on the 4th of July should not be permitted to pass unheeded, by our authorities. It is within their power to invoke the severest penalties against the sale of these most useless and dangerous variety of fire-works.

WE are gratified with the nomination of the Hon. Jacob Turney, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, for Congress in the Twenty-first District. He served with marked credit in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and is fully qualified by training and education to take a leading position in Congress.

A WIDOW, the owner of a two story brick house on Locust street recently ordered to be graded and paved to make a job for a contractor, is assessed eighteen hundred dollars, which must be paid at once. Barely able to make a living, she must sell her home or let it be sold to pay the assessment.

IN his 4th of July oration at Ypsilanti, Michigan, Schuyler Colfax gave it as his opinion that men are elevated in politics in these days only to have mud thrown at them. He mistakes the situation entirely. Men like Mr. Colfax wallow in the mud of Credit Mobilierism and the like, till they are reeking from head to foot, and then go about the country complaining that somebody has bespattered them.

THE newspapers of Virginia City, Nevada, are able to tell the most astonishing lies ever put in print. The latest is about a man who invented a cooling armor of sponge for the purpose of crossing deserts. By a simple process the sponge armor was moistened and the evaporation reduced the temperature of the body. He put it on and tried to cross a desert where the thermometer stood 120° in the sun. Shortly after he was found frozen stiff with an icicle ten inches long depending from his nose in the full glare of the noon day sun. Had the length of the icicle been ten feet, we would have put some faith in the story, but a ten inch icicle is rather attenuated, and gives the whole story a watery appearance.

OUR GREATEST PERIL.

There are certain things that lead to the building up of cities, and there are certain other things that lead to their prostration. The study of the causes that lead to these effects, should be made the careful study of those officials who have the destinies of a city in their charge. While everything that will tend to attract capital, labor, population, &c. should be encouraged and promoted, everything that tends to drive capital, labor, population and enterprise away, should be carefully avoided.

Where ever public officials and others having charge of the interests of a city or community, study this problem carefully, and offer such inducements as will attract the essentials of prosperity, it is inevitable that prosperity, will follow. And it is equally certain that adversity and prostration will come whenever discouragements are offered. We have made these general remarks as prefartory to a communication written by a prominent manufacturer, of Allegheny and which appeared yesterday morning in a journal in this city which has hitherto been among the loudest in denouncing the idea that there was going to be any increase in taxation. This writer says:

> Now, Messrs. Editors, in all the fifty-five years of the writer's life before, he never made a complaint against the city. But the firm of which he is the head is engaged in the manufacturing business, and employs fifty hands. The high taxes which have ruled of late have made these men, with others, justly grumble, and at a meeting held to-day they requested the writer to jot down these items of complaints and send them to you.
>
> Many of these men have through struggles, gained homes, and some begin to fear that they will lose them by the high taxes and other assessments. The writer concurs in every word they say and earnestly hopes Councils will remember that a city cannot thrive without an industrious people and the people cannot make a city without employment, neither can they pay taxes without money and where will they get money without business and economy are sought after and encouraged. The writer knows of two large manufacturing establishments that have gone to other places to locate because they got scared at the taxes here. Will not our authorities take some heed to these suggestions?

There is a very large volume of political information in these two paragraphs, and the writer speaking from his own bitter experience, knows just what he is talking about. How many hundreds of other manufacturers can tell the same ominous story. If such complaints are to be heard from Allegheny, where the increase in taxes this year was only from 25 to 45 per cent. what may not be heard in Pittsburgh where they increased from 50 to 150 per cent?

The prosperity of any city is indeed in the gravest danger, when the owners of real estate find the ownership to be a burden. In due time these burdens will drive labor, capital and enterprise elsewhere in search of localities where taxation is not synonymous with confiscation. In all the thriving towns of the Western States, Boards of Trade, town Councils and Committees of citizens, are offering inducements for the location of capital. It is a common thing to see among other inducements for a manufacturer to locate in a given town, that all the capital he may invest in such manufacture shall be exempt from municipal taxation for a term of years running from five to fifteen.

Then again the very low taxes in this or that locality is set forth in the most inviting colors as a reason why it is a desirable place for investment. Experience everywhere teaches that it is much easier to drive capital and wealth away from a given place than it is to attract it. We fear that unless there is a change here in Pittsburgh, we are likely to realize this to a very great extent. Our city officials are and have been charged with the duty of taking care of all of our material interests. It was not enough that they should act for themselves alone, or enrich favorites by giving out fat jobs and contracts, for while they were doing this they were bringing all the real interests of Pittsburgh to the verge of ruin.

They put off the evil day as long as possible, and now the people begin to understand what it is to have a reckless municipal government. This year the taxes were more than doubled, while Mr. McCune, Chairman of the Finance Committee, says that next year the taxes will be necessarily double what they are this year. Then if the manufacturers in Allegheny find it difficult to realize anything off their investments when their taxes are increased from 25 to 45 per cent., what will be the fate of the unfortunate property owner in Pittsburgh when his taxes are increased from 300 to 500 per cent., as is now predicted by those who ought to know?

It ought to be apparent to the dullest comprehension, that unless we have an immediate and sweeping reform in this matter that every material interest of the city will be destroyed, and driven to other points. Already our capital is migrating and the exodus will only be enlarged as the oppression becomes greater. The Ring that has ruled and well-nigh ruined this city must be dug up root and branch and cast into the fire of public indignation. Party watchwords and bickerings must be laid aside and forgotten, for the time at least, to accomplish this work. The people have put it off too long already.

CHICAGO'S SECOND GREAT FIRE.

Our dispatches this morning contain a more detailed account of the great fire in Chicago night before last in which some twenty blocks were burned, entailing a loss amounting to millions of dollars and rendering thousands of people homeless and many of them penniless.

It would almost seem as though Chicago were doomed to the ravages of the fire fiend, almost, or quite half the city having been burned up in less than three years. While the fire of Tuesday night swept away hundreds of unsightly and comparatively worthless buildings, it also destroyed some of the most splendid new business blocks in the city and blotted out some of her finest hotels. Just as the fated city had, to all appearances, recovered from the terrible visitation of 1871, and in the midst of a general financial distress, comes another visitation, that by comparison with the fire of 1871, alone can be called of moderate proportions. It is again the same old story of a high wind and unsafe buildings,—fire traps hastily, perhaps, and carelessly erected without a thought about the possibilities of a conflagration.

Once more the insurance companies will feel a serious drain, although none but Chicago companies are likely to be seriously crippled. The dispatches themselves are a full comment upon the fire and its striking incidents. But with the well known and recognized enterprise and energy of Chicago, we most confidently expect to see the debris at once cleared away, and the gap filled up with better and more substantial buildings. Chicago is not likely to sit among the ashes and shed useless tears. One of the main arteries of American commerce passes through her, and will rejuvenate her amid the most terrible disasters.

ABOUT CHRISTIAN STATESMEN.

> THE POST sneers at Gen. Howard as "the Christian soldier," and occasionally at the sundry public men as "Christian Statesmen." Does it regard a profession of Christianity as a subject of public jeers, or does it claim to be infallible in its judgment in regard to who is and who is not a sincere Christian?—Gazette.

We regret that we have shocked the delicate nerves of the Christian editor of the Gazette by such allusions as the above, and as the weather is not favorable to a high state of nervous excitement we will try to soothe him by making a brief explanation. We do not regard the "profession of Christianity as a subject of public jeers," or private jeers either. On the contrary we strongly favor not only the profession but the practice of Christianity.

But there is one kind of profession that we do hold is a subject of public scorn and general execration. We refer to these professed Christians who make Religion a cloak and a disguise under which they practice their nefarious callings, and corrupt public and private morals, and of such are Howard, Colfax, Harlan, Patterson, *et id omne genus*.

While General Howard had the handling of the Freedmen's Bureau funds, and the funds of the Freedmen's Saving Bank, he was singing psalms, and making suspiciously loud professions of Christianity. When Colfax and Harlan and Patterson and such men were dickering in bribes with the Credit Mobilier thieves, they also went about the country making loud professions of religion, and held up their professed religion as a shield. Their mawkish friends denominated them "Christian Statesmen" and therefore incapable of doing anything wrong. With scarcely an exception, every knave who has been found robbing the public Treasury, or taking bribes in Congress turns out to be a hypocrite also, who was in the habit of shaking his religious cloak on the street corners and in public places to deceive mankind and pursue their vocations with greater security.

These fellows are only incipient "Christian Statesmen," as the term is now popularly understood. The full grown bird, insect or beast, whichever you may please to term him, takes in States or the whole nation in his range, and having greater opportunities, commits greater havoc, and it is a more difficult matter to show him up in his true colors.

Christianity is not any more inconsistent with public than private life, and should be practiced in both. But you do not find a true Christian either in public or private making an exhibition of his Christianity and calling public attention to it. Whenever you find a man doing that, set him down as a "Christian Statesman," either in bud or blossom, clap your hand upon your pocket boook and give him a wide berth. We trust that after this explanation the Gazette will not misapprehend us when we speak of "Christian Statesmen."

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF VARIOUS CITIES.

The Evening Telegraph furnishes the following table showing the debt, population and debt per capita of the leading cities of the United States. It will be noticed that Pittsburgh has a heavier debt per capita than any of the other cities, with the exception of New York, Boston, New Orleans and Memphis.

	Debt.	Popula'n.	Debt per capita.
Memphis	$ 4,585,086	40,226	$111 27
Richmond	4,040,242	51,038	78 12
Rochester	2,744,696	62,386	42 40
Columbus	1,070,000	31,274	31 04
New York	118,000,000	926,022	128 61
Harrisburg	721,967	23,109	31 64
St. Louis	16,906,962	310,864	53 28
Albany	1,700,000	79,442	24 48
Chicago	16,421,728	298,977	54 69
Allegheny City	1,416,000	53,181	26 60
Philadelphia	58,364,171	674,022	86 59
Cincinnati	6,143,500	275,000	22 34
Pittsburgh	12,000,000	130,000	92 30
Milwaukee	1,707,000	71,400	23 90
Louisville	9,090,500	100,753	90 22
Buffalo	3,340,486	117,714	28 37
Worcester	1,819,400	41,000	44 37
Providence	3,426,000	68,900	49 70
Boston	27,719,826	292,400	94 42
Cleveland	3,257,000	92,829	35 08
Toledo	954,000	31,204	30 52
Detroit	901,400	79,577	11 33
New Orleans	22,329,986	191,122	116 07

THE New York Evening Post thus concludes an article on the attempt to muzzle the press:

> We hope that not even in Washington can a jury be found to indict an editor under these circumstances. Otherwise, we shall expect to find Mr. Peter B. Sweeny, who was "the brains" of another "ring," settling in that city to "get even" with some of his New York critics. The Press is everywhere the terror of the wrong-doer. It sometimes hunts him to the bush of Australia and to the waste places of our own continent. But unprejudiced persons find in this fact no good reason for such hatred as the Butlers, the Carpenters and the Shepherds bear to it. Our readers are well aware that we do not always favor the way in which Mr. Dana and the New York Sun conduct strife. But it is the simplest truth that they deserve public gratitude for their exposure of Shepherd and the Washington "ring"; and it would be ungenerous to carp at any over-vehement expressions which they have employed in the controversy. There are cases in which mild criticisms might accomplish nothing. The present case was one in point; and the people will be slow to tolerate a prosecution for libel, on the complaint of Shepherd, against anybody who has discredited him before the public for his administration of the affairs of the District of Columbia.

* * *

THE various government bureaus at Washington are generally adopting a machine which prints all letters instead of writing them, and which can print, it is claimed, faster than a person can write. A clerk in the Postoffice Department has written fifty-six words per minute with this machine. Now will pens go out of use?

* * *

ZAUN, the man who proposed to bribe he Supreme Court of Wisconsin, by ending up to them $100 and promising $100 more in case of judgment in his favor, must have thought he was addressing Durell, or Delahay, or Busteed or some other one of President Grant's carpet-bag Judges.—Milwaukee News.

* * *

THE Cincinnati Enquirer thinks that Matt Carpenter should have proposed a law prohibiting hotel registers.

WHAT THE CONSTITUTION SAYS.

Mr. Editor:

The application of the Commissioners for the improvement of some of our streets and avenues for a *Mandamus* to compel the issuance of Bonds of the City to meet debts contracted and liabilities incurred by them since the first of January, 1874, when the New Constitution took effect, led me to look into the question of the power of such Commissions to bind the City since that date. My impression was very confident that these Commissions had been deprived of their ability to incur unlimited debt, and that the power of supervising and controlling their expenditures had been placed where both the duty and the responsibility should rest, in the City Government.

By reference to the New Constitution it will be found that the Second Section of Article XV. on "Cities and City Charters" was made to suit the very case of these Municipal Commissions—such as Street Commissions, City Hall Commissions, Water Commissions and Fire Commissions. It is in these words:

"No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any Municipal Commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government."

The meaning of this can hardly be misunderstood. It is plain, clear, emphatic. It covers all debts contracted or liabilities incurred by any Municipal Commission. Now the creation in future of any Commission "with power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or to perform any municipal function whatever," is absolutely prohibited by the 20th Section of the Article on Legislation; and as Section Second could not therefore refer to Commissions to be thereafter established, it can hardly be pretended that it does not apply to those which were in existence at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Unless it affected them it affected nothing,—there could be no other subject for its operation. And the section cannot be rightly construed to have no effect upon a Commission merely because of its organization before January 1st, 1874. There is nothing in the character of a law authorizing the existence of a Commission that places it beyond the power of the people of the Commonwealth. It has not the nature of a contract, and therefore to be protected. It is merely a mode chosen by the Legislature for the performance of certain Municipal functions, and while it has existence and life, the Supreme Power in the Commonwealth, in the majestic exercise of its right, modifies the authority conferred and diverts the power to control the expenditure involved upon the responsible local government.

I am, of course, aware that intention does not control construction, but language; and that that judicial construction must be given to a law which its own substance requires; but supposing the meaning of the Section above quoted to be at all doubtful, the application to its construction of the intentions of its framers ascertained from their own expressions, when the matter was under consideration in the Constitutional Convention would seem to make it plain beyond reasonable dispute.

Now what is the history of this valuable section. The Convention had prohibited the creature of Municipal Commissions in future, but had left those which were in existence with all their powers unimpaired, when the Article on Cities coming up on second reading, Mr. Newlin, of Philadelphia, proposed the Section substantially as it is above quoted. He said that the section limiting the amount of the indebtedness of a city to a certain per centage of the assessed value of property did outreach its object designed by his proposition, which was that no debt whatever should be created or liability incurred by any Municipal Commission without an appropriation first made by the Councils to meet the expenditure. "It (the section) is not designed to prohibit the Legislature from creating a Commission only to restrict Municipal Commission in spending the public money. The money of the tax-payers should be spent only by those elected by them. The details of spending that money after it is appropriated may be very properly left to a Commission, but the raising of the money and the incurring of the indebtedness should be under the direct authority of the City Councils." (see Debates of Convention Vol. VI page 22.) Mr. Newlin further said (see Vol. VI page 232,) "I simply desire the Convention to bear in mind that the greatest power of any people is the power of the purse and if this Convention cannot give to the municipalities the power to spend their own money, and if it permits an outside body like the Legislature to create Commissions and name the individuals and authorize them to fill up their vacancies and to spend as much money as they see fit without any let or hinderance whatever, it is a most monstrous proposition.

Mr. Biddle, of Philadelphia, said: "I only desire to say that the whole delegation from Philadelphia is agreed upon this amendment."

Mr. Ewing, of Pittsburgh, said: "And also the delegation from Pittsburgh."

The amendment was agreed to *nem con.*

When the article on Cities and City Charters was under consideration on third reading, (see Vol. VII page 738.) Mr. Ewing, of Pittsburg, said: "Now in regard to the Second Section I think it important that that should remain in the article. Our section in the Legislative Article [prohibiting the creation of Municipal Commissions in future] does not abolish existing Commissions, and they have the power to appropriate money independent of the City authorities. This was intended to avoid that evil by requiring that they should not spend money before an appropriation had been made by the municipal government. I think it is a very wise provision. I hope to see it retained." . . . Mr. Liteton, of Philadelphia, said. . . . "I have special reference to the second section. . . This section has great merit in it because it brings every expenditure within the control of the proper municipal authorities. Certainly as representing the people and the property holders and elected by them, they should have a final voice upon every expenditure before any debt should be created by a Commission created by the Legislature, for it would be possible to absorb the entire revenues of the municipality by the creation of some outside Commission over which the public would have no control at all." . . .

Nothing need be added to the completeness of these statements, to how the purpose of this section of the Constitution; and I know no principle of law or of reasoning which could detract from the force or efficiency of the language used to carry out the purpose. The action of Council, under the Penn avenue Act not amounting to an "appropriation," and no "appropriations" having been made since the adoption of the Constitution to justify the contracting of indebtedness or the incurring of liabilities by any Commission, no such liabilities or indebtedness would seem to be valid or binding upon the city.

QUERIST.

* * *

THE MINIONS OF THE RING CRACKING THE PARTY WHIP

[From the South Side Reporter.]

We have been informed by several persons who have announced their intention of voting the Democratic ticket this Fall, that they are regarded and treated as renegades of the lowest description by those on the other side whose peculiar positions give them the semblance of politicians. When such men lose sight of manhood in politics, and cease to respect their opponents, then, indeed is the time opportune to deliver the telling blows that shall unhorse these minions of the party who fain would trample down a man with a heart honest enough to declare his intentions.

THE KIDNAPPED BOY.

A new vein in crime has been opened up by the kidnappers of the little son of Mr. Christopher Ross, of Philadelphia. It is not now in the story books, but in this garish time of telegraphs and social science congresses, the deed is original and unexpected. So successful does it seem to have been thus far that we wonder it has not been tried before. We are surprised also that the thieves did not take the child of some one from whom they would have been sure of getting the money claimed Of course, any father who had the money would give it. Mr. Ross's business house failed during the panic, and he has been unable to procure the ransom of $20,009 which Bill Sykes and his friend require.

The kidnappers and Mr. Ross communicate through the columns of the Philadelphia Ledger. They have also sent letters, threatening to kill the child if an attempt is made to discover its hiding-place. There can be no certainty that they will not do so. Of course, there can be no certainty that will satisfy and put to rest the minds of its parents. But it is not at all likely. Brigands kill captives who are not ransomed, because they know that they themselves are put to death when taken, whether they have murdered or not. They know also that if they do not kill, their business for the future will be spoiled—for the reason that nobody will believe that future captives must die or be ransomed. But these men must know that the killing of the child would excite great horror and anger in the mind of the community, and that the pursuit of them would be so fierce that it would be very difficult for them to get away. If captured, nothing could save them from the gallows. Moreover, in all their driving about the country and advertising and letter-writing they have probably left some clue or other. Then there can be no temptation to make away with the child in order that it may not be used to identify them, because its older brother was driven for some distance in the same buggy and would be able to recognize the men.

If the child is ransomed, or if the kidnappers are compelled to fly and leave it in the hands of its parents, it would be very wrong to let the matter go to sleep. They ought to be pursued and caught. Their "happy thought" will be apt to be contagious. When rogues understand that $20,000 may be made in so easy a way as running off with a child, they will not be slow to kidnap, and will kidnap the sons of people who will be sure to have the money. If caught, there is no doubt that the penalty will be heavy. They can be punished for both kidnapping and for threatening life, and judge and jury will be ingenious in figuring up a round term of years.

No portion of the week's news, we venture to say, has made so strong an impression upon the public mind. A very great number of parents and children living in this country will be sure to watch it with intense interest. That an affectionate family can be entered and despoiled of one of its lambs comes home to everybody. As children we thought the kidnappers to exist only in history and the fairy books, and were sent to bed "to dream no more of these old tales." Yet a veritable child of four years old has been stolen. The little creature is somewhere, asleep or waking, happy or miserable, and everybody wants to know where.—[N. Y. Post.

IS MR. TILTON A SLANDERER?

The Chicago Tribune says:

The fact is, that the mystery in the Tilton-Beecher scandal is both monotonous suspicious. Let us have the truth, and the whole truth, in the matter, or let us hear nothing more about it. Mr. Tilton must speak now, or confess himself a slanderer and retire. If after all that he has said, he is not prepared to say more, he is just what Dr. Bacon called him. After Mr. Beecher has demanded an investigation, it is no longer Mr. Tilton's private grievances which concerns the public. Mr. Beecher occupies so exalted a position in the eyes of the world that he has a claim upon the fairest sort of hearing. It is not incumbent upon him or any man to disprove vague and anonymous aspersions that may be made upon his character. It is incumbent on Mr. Tilton, having made these aspersions, to verify them in the fullest sense of the word and on the very first occasion that offers itself. If he is not prepared to do so now, we shall doubt whether he can do so, and Mr. Beecher will be entitled to an honorable acquital.

POLAND'S NEW SEDITION LAW.

[Harper's Weekly.]

It may fairly be said that the Republican press has saved the Republican party from the very serious errors into which the leaders would have precipitated it, and has saved it by the most independent and rigorous censure, and warning, and appeal. The law which was after all passed, and which authorizes trial in Washington of a newspaper for libel published anywhere in the country, is aimed at this independence and will recoil upon the party that passed it. It is said to be meant as a bar to license not to liberty. But that plea is as old as tyranny. The law will not constrain the independence of severe criticism, but it will wound its authors as the alien and sedition law smote the old Federalists.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

WORK on the Baltimore and Ohio Short Line Railroad at Bellevernon, and all along the line, has been suspended.

MESSRS. R. C. SCHMERTZ & Co., of Bellevernon, have stopped one of them glass factories on account of the hot weather.

THE work of rebuilding the glass house which recently burned down at Rochester, Beaver county, has been commenced and is being pushed rapidly forward.

A MAN named James Carlin, forty years of age, was struck by an express train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Rochester, on Sunday, and fatally injured.

THE salt works owned by Messrs. William Briggs & Co., at Industry, were damaged to the extent of $300 00 by the storm which occured there on July 11th. The carpenter shop, containing the tools of Mr. Phillip Baker, was totally demolished and carried off; loss not known.

A CURIOUS sight was witnessed at McKinley's Run, on the Beaver Creek, about a mile from Rochester, Beaver county, on the day of the recent storm. Several gentlemen were on the creek bank at that point, when they observed an unusual disturbance of the water in the creek, and at once proceeded to investigate the matter, and found it was caused by hundreds of rock bass and other fish that infest the creeks. There was something obnoxious in the water, or something unusual going on. The fish would leap from the water, race from one side of the run to another, and go throug all the antics imaginable. This was kept up for half an hour or so.

* * *

THE following remarks on the Pennsylvania libel law, from the Springfield, Mass., Union, will no doubt, provoke lengthy replies from the Ring organs, the Dispatch and Gazette:

"Pennsylvania is at present an example of how a press gag-law works. Several years ago the politicians got a libel law passed which makes it a criminal offense to print anything damaging to the reputation of a public officer without reference to its truth. In consequence the Philadelphia papers stand with their hands in their pockets, while the Ring which has long held their city in bondage, is fought by the New York papers. The reform party of Pennsylvania finds its organs out of the State. The upshot is that Pennsylvania, the second State in the Union, is more entirely in the hands of politicians than any other State of the Union. Like a sheep before her shearers so is she dumb. And this is what Judge Poland with his little gag-law hopes to do for the rest of us."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Another Reservoir Disaster.

SPRINGFIELD, July 13.—Another reservoir located in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, has bursted. A special despatch to the Union from Chester gives the following particulars of the flood: About twelve years ago, a second reservoir was built about three miles further up the stream by Church Bros. This was smaller than the lower one and covered from fifty to eighty acres. The upper reservoir broke away first and swept over the lower reservoir with an immense volume of water making a break of about four rods in the highway dam of the lower reservoir. The upper reservoir was built of earth and the whole dam suddenly gave way. Harry Meacham was at the reservoir at the time and made haste to warn the people at Blush Hollow. His warning, and the fact that but a part of the lower reservoir dam gave way, prevented a loss of life and also very much lessened the damage done.

GREAT DAMAGE TO THE BOSTON RAILWAY.

The Boston and Albany Railroad Company suffer heavily at Middlefield switch. The long two arched stone bridge under which the Middlefield brook and turnpike ran, was swept away and also a considerable length of the track, amounting in all to about two hundred feet. It will cost about $100,000 to repair this break and will require considerable time. Between Middlefield switch and Chester depot there are eight railroad bridges, five of which are either unharmed or but slightly damaged. Two of these are of stone costing each $75,000. Three bridges are so badly damaged as to need to be entirely rebuilt, and a stone bridge costing $40,000. The two others are those next west of Chester, one of which was to have been replaced this fall by an iron bridge. The loss on these bridges is about $15,000 each. The bridge next east of Chester station, which is soon to be replaced by an iron structure is damaged by the loss of one of the abutments, but it will be repaired by noon so that trains can run between Springfield and Chester. The track is washed out in many places west of Chester, but no damage of any amount is reported west of Middlefield switch. Work will be prosecuted on the bridges as fast as possible, but the superintendent estimates it will be several days befoee the road will be passable. It will probably cost $350,000 to rebuild the bridges and repair the road, while the loss by interruption of business will be very heavy, particularly as this is the week of the College races at Saratoga.

LIST OF HOUSES, BRIDGES, ETC., SWEPT AWAY.

The mills of Church Bros. are standing, but it is reported that their new mill is partly undermined. The wool house and barn belonging to them were carried away with their contents, among which were several valuable carriages. Oliver Blush's old woolen mill and Wm. Blush's barn were also carried away. The barn contained a new $400 carriage. Several other barns and outbuildings were carried away and three or four houses are reported destroyed or badly damaged. The highway between Blush Hollow and the Middlefield switch was entirely obliterated and six bridges, two of them private ones, and four belonging to the town were carried away. It is not known at this time that any lives were lost, but several narrow escapes from drowning occurred. Three or four persons are reported missing, but it is hardly probable that they are drowned.

At the Middlefield switch, two unoccupied houses, one of them new and owned by West, Bulkley & Co., paper manufacturers, were swept away, and also an old red house used as a pay office when the railroad was building. Several barns and outbuildings were also carried off at the switch, and farms and gardens were badly damaged. The woolen mill midway between Middlefield and Chester, owned by John West, Jr., of Pittsfield, was not damaged, but both ends of his wooden dam and head of his race way were destroyed. A tenement house occupied by the family of Leon Janzaux was swept away. He was absent, and his wife, mother-in-law and four children were with considerable difficulty persuaded to leave the house just before it went off. The village of Chester

OWES ITS ESCAPE

from an almost entire destruction to the fact of there being so many stone arch bridges above that place, by which the flood was stayed for a time, accumulating in little ponds, to be let down in instalments on the village below. A second cause was the considerable width of the valley a mile above the village, where the waters spread out somewhat as they did in the Mill river flood on the Florence Meadows.

AT HUNTINGTON

there was but little damage done, the flood having mostly spent its force before it reached there. Some of the farms were flooded and the water broke over the bulk head of the Highland Manufacturing Company's mills, swept through the lower story and did some damage to finished goods stored there.

AT WESTFIELD,

next town below Huntington, the island and some low lands were flooded, but no great harm was done.

THE DAMAGE DONE IN THE VICINITY OF THE RESERVOIRS.

The following is a statement of the damage done at Blush Hollow, or Middlefield, the factory village, just below the broken reservoirs. The large house owned by the Church's, and occupied by Joseph King, was the first one struck, the water passing clear through the building and tearing out the floors and windows. The furniture dropped into the cellar. Nearly opposite was a large house occupied by Alfred O'Brien. The flood struck this building on one corner, cutting out the first story from the main house entirely, while the floor of the second story dropped down at one end, and but for a pile of debris which lodged near it, the whole structure undoubtedly would have gone off. On the east side of the street, a barn, one house and a building used for storage were swept away, nothing remaining but a few boards. Just below this is what remains of Oliver Blush's house. One half of a large "L." was torn off and destroyed and the upright portion of it was turned round at a right angle with the line of the street. A large building used for storing wool and containing many hundred pounds was swept away. South of this stands remnants of Oliver Blush's barn, packed full of hay, the weight of which served as an anchor to the building, but did not prevent it from being completely split up and broken. On the opposite side of the stream was Oliver Blush's mill, three stories high. When the flood struck the dam just north of it, that gave way, letting the stream, which was rushing down, strike the mill and it disappeared like an egg-shell. Opposite on the left of the street, William Blush's barn received the full force of the current, but only a large wing, used as a carriage house and containing several carriages, was carried off. A few steps further down the stream was Blush's carriage felloe and shaft manufactory. The waters fairly split this mill open at the bottom, the dam by the side of it going down in

THE GENERAL RUIN,

and the ridge of the structure dropping at the centre. Church's mill, some distance below, had a large portion of its under pinning torn out, and one of the abutments of the water wheel destroyed, but the building, with its machinery, is saved. This comprises the damage done at Blush's Hollow, except to the roads and bridges. The road-bed is now a rushing torrent.

THE PLYMOUTH SCANDAL

Another Letter From Tilton

NEW YORK, July 13.—Mr. Beecher's letter to the committee of six church members, requesting them to investigate his character against Mr. Tilton's allusion to an offense and apology in his Bacon letter, has elicited the following reply by Mr. Tilton. It is addressed as Mr. Beecher's was, to the committee:

BROOKLYN, July 13, 1874.

To the Investigating Committee:

GENTLEMEN: When on Friday last I met you at your invitation, the appointment of your committee had not then been made known to the public; you sat in a private capacity. Moreover, one of your legal advisers had previously given me a hope that if, on my appearance before you, I would preserve a judicious reticence concerning the worst aspects of the case, I might, thereby facilitate, through you, such a moderate public presentation of Mr. Beecher's offense and apology as would close rather than prolong

THE EXISTING SCANDAL.

I rejoiced in this hope, and promptly reciprocated kindly feeling which was reported to me as shared by you all toward myself and family. Accordingly when I met you in conference, my brief statement was in substance the following points: First, that my letter to Dr. Bacon was written not as an act of aggression but of self-defense arising as therein set forth from great and grievious provocation by your pastor, your church, the Brooklyn Council and the ex-moderator's criticism of my supposed conduct, all inviting to defame me before the world, and to inflict upon me an unjust punishment for acts done by another, and second that having by that letter defended myself so far as I thought the occasion required me to carry my reply, I felt unwilling to proceed further against Mr. Beecher without farther public provocation or necessity. Such a necessity is now laid upon me by Mr. Beecher himself in the publication of a direct request by him to you to inquire officially into his character as affected by his offense and apology to which I referred. He thus offers to me

A DIRECT CHALLENGE

not only before your committee, but before the public, which I hereby accept. I, therefore, give you notice that I shall prepare a

FULL AND DETAILED STATEMENT

in accordance with the terms of your committee's invitation to me "to furnish such facts as are within my knowledge" touching matters which compromise the character of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. I shall be ready to lay this before you within a week or ten days, or as soon thereafter as I shall find myself able to set the numerous facts and evidences in such a strict array as that I can cover them each and all

WITH MY OATH

to their exact truth sworn before a magistrate. I await the appointment by you of a day mutually convenient for my presentation of this statement in person before your committee. Meanwhile, I shall make public my present note to you, because Mr. Beecher's letter, to which this is a preliminary response, has been made public by him. With great respect, I am truly yours,

[Signed] THEO. TILTON.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Mr. Francis D. Moulton of Brooklyn, the friend and confident of both Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, in response to the invitation of the Beecher Investigating Committee appeared before that Committee last evening and made the following statement:

Gentlemen of the Committee:—I appear before you at your invitation to make a statement which I have read to Mr. Tilton and to Mr. Beecher, which both deem honorable, and in the fairness and propriety of which, so far as I am concerned, they both concur. The parties in this case are personal friends of mine, in whose behalf I have endeavored to act as umpire and peacemaker for the last four years with a conscientious regard for all interests involved. I regret for your sakes the responsibility imposed on me of appearing here to-night. If I say anything, I must speak the truth. I do not believe that the

SIMPLE CURIOSITY OF THE WORLD

at large, or even of this committee ought to be gratified through any recitation by me of the facts which are in my possession necessarily in confidence through my relations to the parties, the personal differences of which I am aware, as chosen arbitrator have once been settled honorably between the parties, and would never have been revived except on account of

THE RECENT ATTACKS

both in and out of Plymouth Church made upon the character of Theodore Tilton, to which he thought a reply necessary. If the present issue is to be settled, it must be, in my opinion, by the parties themselves either together or separately before your committee, each taking the responsibility of his own utterance. As I am fully conversant with the facts and evidences, I shall, as between these parties, if necessary, deem it my duty to state the truth in order to

FINAL SETTLEMENT,

and that the world may be well informed before pronouncing his jugdment with reference to either. I therefore suggest to you that the parties first be heard; that, if then you deem it necessary that I should appear before you I will do so to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. I hold to-night as I have held hitherto the opinion that Mr. Beecher should frankly state that he had committed an offence against Mr. Tilton for which it was necessary to apologize, and for which he did apologize in the language of the letter, part of which has been quoted; that he should have stated frankly that he deemed it necessary for Mr. Tilton to have made the defense against Dr. Leonard Bacon which he did make, and that he (Mr. Beecher) should refuse to be a party to the reopening of

THIS PAINFUL SUBJECT.

If he had made this statement he would have stated no more than the truth, and it would have saved him and you the responsibility of a further inquiry. It is better now the Committee should not report, and in place of a report, Mr. Beecher himself should make the statement which I have suggested, or that, if the Committee does report, the report should be a recommendation to Mr. Beecher to make such a statement. This paper was not satisfactory to the Committee. A member of the Committee so informed Moulton. They assured him that they wanted from him a detailed statement of all he knew in this matter. They told him he must submit to

A THOROUGH EXAMINATION.

Moulton positively declined to do this. He expressed the most tender sympathy and regard for Beecher, but declared that his warm friendship for Tilton, was such that he could not hear him abused without making every effort in his power to justify him in his course. The Committee expressed their firm determination to Mr. Moulton to make the investigation as searching as possible. They have learned that an effort is being made by Beecher's friends to compromise the matter, but they will consent to no such proceedings.

THE INVESTIGATION MUST GO ON.

All the facts obtainable are to be brought out before the members of the Committee will make a report. This is certain.

EFFORT MADE TO EFFECT A COMPROMISE.

The Brooklyn Argus says: We have

from the highest sources an admission that the friends of Mr. Beecher are endeavoring to effect a compromise which shall prevent the publication of the lengthy statement promised by Tilton. Theodore Tilton's wife has been before the Committee. She has given evidence contradictory of her husband's version of the matter. A disagreement has resulted between the man and wife and

MRS. TILTON HAS LEFT HER HUSBAND.

It is now established beyond the shadow of a doubt that Tilton was not aware of the existence of an investigating committee in Plymouth Church until after Mrs. Tilton had appeared before the Committee to give her testimony. Her appearance before the Committee was brought about by intimate friends of Mrs. Tilton who are well known attendants at Plymouth Church, and ardent admirers of Mr. Beecher. It appears that, after the publication of Mr. Tilton's letter addressed to Dr. Bacon, Mrs. Tilton left her home in Livingston street. Mr. Tilton and his children continued to occupy the house and he receives his friends there. Mrs. Tilton is now sojourning in a family of Mr. Beecher's friends. It is not understood that a formal s eparation has taken place between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, but only one inference can be drawn from the course the lady has seen fit to adopt, and that is that her lot is cast, for the present at least with those who are wholly antagonistic to Mr. Tilton. An Argus reporter who conversed with a gentleman qualified to speak authoritatively was informed that Mr. Tilton, since his last letter, has been approached by a leading lawyer of the Committee as well as by a well known gentleman from Boston who came down from Peekskill with Mr. Beecher yesterday, with overtures of settlement. The exact nature of those overtures he would not then state, but their purport was that Mr. Tilton could refrain from the course he had determined upon. The result of the committee would be satisfactory to the friends of both parties. Negotiations in this behalf are now being assiduously pressed upon Mr. Tilton who has not shown any signs of yielding.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Brooklyn Eagle says:

The members of the Beecher Investigating Committee to-day stated positively and without reservation or modification that Beecher's demand for an investigation was made in the fullest good faith, that he expected and desired a most thorough possible examination into the scandal, and they furthermore stated that even if Beecher were not acting in good faith and was desirous of such a compromise with Tilton as would

CLOSE TILTON'S MOUTH,

it would be impossible for him to effect it. The investigation has gone beyond Beecher's power to control it, and whatever there may be at the bottom of the scandal, and no matter whom or how much it injures, the facts, so far as lies in the power of the committee, shall be brought to light.

Another member of the committee stated that Beecher did not authorize Moulton to say that he concurred in the statement read by the latter before the committee, and that the following words in the statement as published were not in the original read before the committee, but interpolated by Moulton before publication: "Which I have read to Mr. Tilton and to Mr. Beecher, which both deem honorable and in the fairness and propriety of which, so far as I am concerned, they both concur."

TILTON WON'T LISTEN TO COMPROMISE.

Tilton's friends say it is idle to talk to him of a compromise. Nothing can stop the case except a total surrender of the committee. Tilton has already taken eminent legal advice as to the best method of carrying his case where, in his judgment, it belongs, to the courts. Mr. Tilton regards the committee and the report as a mere incident in the future development of the case; that the interests involved are so great that they can properly only be settled in conformity with rules that govern courts where testimony is taken under oath. Tilton will meet the committee next Monday.

OPINION OF THE ARGUS—A WEAK CASE FOR TILTON.

The Argus says: "Mr. Tilton is in a tight place, and he realizes it. Mr. Beecher would not permit any one to broach the subject of compromise at this stage of affairs, and the committee have scouted the idea. They have already heard enough to convince them that Tilton has a weak case, and that he is at present trying to avoid an issue.

Mrs. Tilton remains at the residence of Edward J. Overington. Mr. Overington's residence has been visited by numberless newspaper men, but the lady has quietly declined to talk with any representative of the press. Mr Overington reports that Mrs. Tilton informed Mr. Tilton on Saturday morning last that in consequence of the course he had taken "henceforth their paths were apart."

TILTON INTERVIEWED.

The Union has the following: Mr. Tilton, in an interview to-day said: The first intimation I had of the existence of the Beecher Investigating Committee was an announcement made to me last Thursday night by Mrs. Tilton who informed me on her coming in after having been, as I supposed spending a social evening with some friend, that by Mr. Beecher's advice communicated to her through his lawyer, she had just been before such a committee, and had answered some questions put to her in advance by that lawyer for the purpose of clearing Mr. Beecher of charges and imputations made against him by the public papers in connection with her name. She had been informed, she told me, that her testimony, if given as required, would put an end to the trouble, and she was willing to say anything for the cause of peace and religion.

In answer to the question whether the case was to be compromised, Tilton said: "I know nothing of future events. I only know my present duty, which is to make a sworn statement which I have promised to the Committee of the exact facts in the case. I have tried for four years, using by the best wit which has proved small in endeavoring to cloak and conceal the facts which are now to be divulged. The responsibility of divulging them belongs not to me, for I would rather keep them buried. This responsibility belongs to Mr. Beecher, who has commissioned six men of his own church to examine into the facts which, when they are made known, will put

AN END TO MR. BEECHER'S MINISTRY;

show him to have been guilty of a degree of criminality which the world little suspects, and to have attempted to shield himself by putting forth another man's breast as the armor which was to receive the blow. As to compromises, I know nothing. I shall accept none. It is a day of battle and death.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Remains of the Late Governor Lying in State.

RALEIGH, July 13.—The remains of Governor Caldwell were brought here from Hillsboro Sunday night and remained in state at the capitol throughout to-day. They will be taken to Morgantown where he resided, to-morrow for interment. Delegations of citizens, officials and military will accompany them.

Lieutenant Governor Brogden has assumed the duties of the office of Governor.

AUSTRIA.

A PERSON SUSPECTED OF HAVING DESIGNS ON THE EMPEROR'S LIFE.

LONDON, July 13.—The Daily News reports that the police of Vienna have issued a circular giving the description of a person whom they suspect of a design to assassinate the Emperor of Austria.

POLITICAL.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

State Officers Nominated.

EXCELLENT PLATFORM ADOPTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.—The Democratic State Convention met at ten o'clock this morning and was called to order by Hon. J. E. McDonald, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

A call of the counties was then made, showing a full representation from all the counties, after which a committee was appointed by Congressional delegations on permanent organization who made their report as follows: For President—Gov. T. A. Hendricks; Principal Secretary—Jos. W. Nichols, with the usual Vice Presidents and Assistant Secretaries and regular committees, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Gov. Hendricks being introduced was received with cheers and addressed the Convention at considerable length.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions, through their Chairman, Hon. Graham M. Fitch, made their report which was adopted as follows:

It is the opinion of the Democracy of the State of Indiana, in Convention assembled, that the present administration has proven itself unworthy of the confidence of the people of the United States, in proof of which we submit the following facts:

It has overthrown by force the government of Louisiana and prevented the officers elected by the people of that State from taking the positions to which they were chosen, and for party purposes has sustained the usurping State officers in their unlawful seizure of the government of the State.

It has corrupted the sources of public justice by squandering money through the Department of Justice to aid its party in North Carolina, Arkansas and other States. It has appointed men to office who have been proven corrupt and profligate, and has removed from office those who assisted in bringing the depredations and corruptions of its appointees to light. It has by a gross abuse of power

GIVEN THE COLLECTION

of the revenue to corrupt and unprincipled men, who have defrauded alike the government and the people. It has appointed to office in the District of Columbia a body of men whose corruption far excelled any of which we have record, and supported them in their oppression and robberies of the people and the Government, causing the loss of millions of dollars to the Government of the United States and the people of the District of Columbia through various departments of Government. It has recklessly squandered the money reserve and the public domain of the people, and corrupted the civil service of the country. The Republican party must be held responsible for these acts of the Administration. It placed corrupt men in power, and is responsible for the credit mobilier frauds, the enormous increase of salaries, and the Sanborn con tracts; while as the oppressor of the white people of the South, and as the origin of the corruption that weighs like an incubus upon the country, it deserves the severest condemnation. Therefore this Convention asks the people to again entrust the Democratic party with the administration of State and country upon the following principles:

PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY.

A strict construction of the Constitution of the United States and its amendments, and an impartial enforcement of laws; a tariff for revenue; a condemnation of all official gratuities in the form of retroactive salaries—State or national; a condemnation of the attempt of last Congress to muzzle the press; securing to every citizen of the country to equal protection of laws without violating the principles of local self-government or interfering with the local customs of the people; opposition to high fees and salaries either in the State of Indiana or the United States. We demand a reduction of the salaries of State and national officers and such an adjustment and reduction of fees and salaries in the State as will relieve the people from higher State and local taxation.

Resolved first—That we are in favor of the redemption of the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks according to the law under which they were issued.

Second—We are in favor of the repeal of the law of March 1869 which assumed to construe the law so as to make such bonds payable exclusively in gold.

Third—We are in favor of the repeal of the national banking law and the substitution of greenbacks for national bank currency.

Fourth—We are in favor of a return to specie payment as soon as the business of the country will permit.

Fifth—We are in favor of such legislation from time to time as will adjust the volume of currency to the commercial and industrial wants of the country.

Sixth—We are in favor of a liberal system of education for the benefit of the negro as well as the white children of Indiana but oppose the mixture of black and white races in our public schools or educational institutions.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Seventh—The civil rights bill recently passed by the Senate of the United States, and now pending in the House of Representatives, presents an issue of vital moment to the American people, and calls upon them to decide at the ballot box whether they will or will not be coerced to the absolute social as well as political equality of the negro race with themselves. We view with abhorrence this attempt on the part of the Federal Government to take control of all schools, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theatres and graveyards for the purpose of establishing negro equality, and enforcing it under numerous penalties of fines, damages and imprisonment. We arraign Senators Morton and Pratt before the people of Indiana for their votes in favor of this atrocious measure, and shall ask for judgment against them at the hands of their constituents whom they have misrepresented.

Eighth—That the act of February 27th, 1873, commonly known as the Baxter bill, has proven a failure and is in many respects of doubtful constitutionality and is no more efficient in restraining the evils of intemperance than a judicious and well regulated license law; therefore we are in favor of the Baxter bill, and the enactment of such a license as shall protect society and produce a large increase of the school fund.

Ninth—That railroads and all other corporations created for gain or profit should be rend re l subs r i nt to the public good; that we demand such legislation upon this subject, both State and national, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and exaction.

SEVERE RETRENCHMENT CALLED FOR.

Tenth—That we are in favor of severe retrenchment, reform and economy in all branches of the public service, and believe that with such economy the taxes now collected from the people for national, State and county purposes might be reduced at least fifty per cent.

HEAVY TAXATION DENOUNCED.

Eleventh—That we denounce as a wanton outrage upon the taxable people of Indiana the increase of the State tax by the last Republican Legislature five cents to fifteen cents on the hundred dollars, at the same time changing the rate of assessment so as to increase the valuation of property almost fifty per cent.; that such increase was uncalled for by any public exigency, and we demand the lowest State tax that will support an economical administration not exceeding five cents on the one hundred dollars.

Twelfth—That we believe the legislature should enact a law restricting and limiting the power of Boards of County Commissioners and Township Trustees to levy taxes and costs and indebtedness that the people have to pay.

PRACTICE OF USING PUBLIC MONEYS FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES CONDEMNED.

Thirteenth—That we denounce the practice of officers using public money as their own, as pernicious; that its natural results are embezzlement and other abuses in office, and we demand such a change in our laws as will effectually prohibit the use of public money by officers for their private gain.

OPPOSED TO GRANTS OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR RAILROADS.

Fourteenth—That we are opposed to any grants of public lands or loans of the public credit either in the shape of National, State or local act to railroads or other corporations, and we demand that the remaining public lands shall be held for the benefit of actual settlers only under the Homestead laws.

Fifteenth—That, in the formation of associations for mutual protection and improvement, we recognize an effort upon the part of the industrial classes to ameliorate their condition and heartily extend to them our sympathy and support.

Sixteenth—We are in favor of the abolition of the office of County Superintendent of Schools and the repeal of the law requiring an appraisement of real estate for taxation every two years, and in favor of the restoration of the former law.

Seventeenth—That we bear in grateful remembrance the sacrifices made and the services rendered by the gallant soldiers of the late war in defense of the Union, and we demand as an act of justice that the bounties of our soldiers and their widows and orphans shall be equalized by proper legislation.

THE NOMINATIONS.

This was followed by the nomination of candidates for State officers as follows:

For Secretary of State—J. E. Neff of Randolph county.

Auditor of State — E. Henderson of Morgan county.

Treasurer of State—B. C. Shaw of Marion county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. H. Smart of Allen county.

Attorney General—C. A. Buskert of Gibson county.

Judge of the Supreme Court—Horace P. Biddle of Cass county.

Messrs. Henderson and Biddle are also nominated on the Farmers' ticket.

LITTLE ROCK, July 15.—The Convention did little business to-day. The organization was completed, and a Committee on Elections appointed. A committee was also appointed to wait on Hon. J. D. Ward, member of the Congressional Investigating Committee, who was invited to a seat inside the bar.

PHILADELPHIA.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS,

Gen. McCandless and Hon. Samuel Randall Nominated for Congress.

LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS MADE.

Judicial Conventions to Sit To-day.

Special to The Post.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—The various Democratic Congressional and Legislative nominating Conventions were held today.

In the first Congressional district there was quite a struggle for a permanent organization.

Mr. Dallas Sanders was finally selected as President.

GEN. M'CANDLESS NOMINATED IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Gen. McCandless was then nominated for Congress by a vote of 54 to 12. The district is Republican.

No nominations were made in the Second district.

HON. SAMUEL RANDALL NOMINATED IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

In the Third district Hon. Samuel J. Randall received the unanimous nomination, 102 votes being cast for him. A resolution was passed endorsing his action in Congress and instructing him to support the Centennial appropriation, because within the limits of this Congressional district which is the hallowed spot from whence the magna charta of American liberty, the declaration of independence was proclaimed.

Mr. Randall then briefly addressed the Convention, thanking them for the honor, and pledging himself to uphold the principles of the Democratic party to the last.

No nominations were made in the Fourth and Fifth districts.

STATE SENATORIAL NO IINATIONS.

Ex-Senator David A. Nagle was nominated in the Second Senatorial district, Geo. M. Vickers in the Fourth, William J. Reed in the Fifth, Joseph R. E. Rodgers in the Sixth, Andrew Brophy, Jr. in the Eighth.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

Josephs has at last retired, having moved out of the district, and is succeeded by Albert W. Fletcher. The other Democratic members of the last House were renominated.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS

come off to-morrow: McGrath, of the Union Passenger Railway, Joe Singerly of the Fourth and Eighth, and Morton of the Market street lines have turned in against Temple, and his chances to be a Judge of the Common Pleas Court on the cumulative plan look blue enough. No disturbance took place at any of the conventions. B.

INDIANA DEMOCRACY.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—The attendance at the Democratic State Convention to-morrow promises to be unusually large. Hotels are already crowded with delegates.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., July 14.—J. H. Platt, Jr., was renominated for Congress to-day by acclamation.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—The Republican County Convention to-day made the following nominations: For Sheriff—S. S; Garrett; Tax collector—J. A. Gronaur; County Court Clerk—P. J. Mulrille; County Trustee—Gen. F. P. Patterson; Criminal Court Clerk—A. B. Davis; First Circuit Court Clerk—J. H. Smith; Second Circuit Court Clerk—F. R. Hunt, colored; Register—Pat. Winters, Jr.

ARKANSAS.

The Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, July 13.—The official returns from all the counties have been received and opened, and foot up as follows: For the Convention, 80,259; against, 8,607. Of the 91 delegates elected, over 70 are Democrats and Conservatives. Nearly all the delegates are here.

The Democrats are holding a caucus tonight. Gen. Grandison D. Royston, of Hemstead, a member of the convention of 1836, will be nominated for President of the Convention,

Disastrous Conflagration!

Chicago Again Visited by the Fire Fiend.

LARGE TRACT OF TERRITORY LAID WASTE.

Hundreds of Families Made Homeless.

The Fire Near the Scene of the Last Conflagration.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A fire started about half past four o'clock this afternoon in some small frame houses near Fourth avenue and Polk street. It was at first blown southward by a stiff breeze, but the wind soon shifted and by sunset the breeze blew a gale from the south, sending the fire towards the central part of the city.

CHICAGO, July 14.—At half past six o'clock the fire had made almost a clean sweep up to the corner of Third avenue and Polk street burning up the homes of thousands of people. At and above the corner, the fire department commenced the process of blowing up buildings with gunpowder, but the buildings experimented with were small wooden affairs and would only have the effect of making a quicker blaze of them, and the wind blowing as it does very fresh from about south-southwest. The fire is now on the verge of the fire line of

OUR BIG FIRE.

at Harrison street. The west side of Wabash aveune is now in full blaze, which takes many a stately building in its course which offered a haven of refuge in the winter of 1871. The fire is just immediately in the rear of the First Baptist church, and should that go down, the fire will have

A CLEAN SWEEP

to the northward and eastward and the Exposition building will in all likelihood be the final prey of the fire, and as that is immediately on the lake shore, there will be nothing further for the fire to feed upon, provided we have the good fortune to not have a change of wind. A dense black pall of smoke is hanging over the expected course of the fire dropping its advance messengers of cinders on the roofs of buildings, although private citizens are doing their utmost to do all that is in their power trying to prevent the fire getting a hold upon their homes, yet the effort is as futile as for a child to make an attempt. The roar of

THE ADVANCING FURNACE

has the sound of our old calamity, and nothing short of its final plunge into Lake Michigan will quench it. Our streets within a mile of the conflagration are crowded with teams of every description loaded to the utmost capacity with household goods, although storekeepers who are so fortunate as to secure a team are endeavoring to save their most valuable stock whenever a vacant space north of the fire can be found. It is at once filled with goods of all descriptions and variety. Men, women and children are doing their utmost to save their "little all" and bring it to some place of safety. The work of the fire from this on will burn up as much in one five minutes as it has previously in fifteen considering the value in dollars and cents. The heat is very great, and no doubt that, in addition to pecuniary losses, we will have to mourn the loss of lives, as it is next to impossible for a fire of this magnitude and fury and burning through as closely a settled district as this has without calling for many a human sacrifice. As

THE POSTOFFICE

is directly in the line of the conflagration, its employees will have all they can do to save the mail matter in the building, and consequently there will be no mails leave the city this evening and there can, by no possibility, be one sent before to-morrow evening, should the department be successful in saving their valuables. The principal lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company, running east and running through State street have all been burnt, some forty wires, but as the lines on Canal street are out of all possible danger there will be no interruption of telegraphic communication. The fire has burnt over so far about half a mile in length and some four blocks in width, and although the explosion of gunpowder still is heard every little while, there is but little hopes of staying the fire short of the limits given above.

As predicted in a previous dispatch, the fire swept into and over the elegant First Baptist church on Wabash avenue, and what was, this evening before sundown, one of the most elegant and costly church edifices of our city is now but a smouldering heap of ruins. As it was very evident from the course of the fire and the strength of the wind, at about half-past six o'clock, that the postoffice building was in all probability doomed, General McArthur, our postmaster, made arrangements at once to

REMOVE THE MAILS

to a place of safety, and all needed teams were at once pressed into the service by him, and by eight o'clock, the last loaded wagon left the building, and the place that had been the depository of the United States mail centering here was deserted forever, for, at ten minutes of eight, the building first caught, and by half-past eight o'clock the building was a

MASS OF RUINS.

The wind by 8 o'clock had almost died away, which assisted our fire department greatly in becoming master of the situation, and at the corner where the Postoffice was situated at Wabash avenue and Harrison street, the very point where our previous great fire was stopped. Our firemen seemed to be inspired with superhuman efforts to prevent its spreading into the rebuilt district and here it was that all their engines were concentrated to bar its further progress, and the building on the southeast corner was a large brick dwelling house, and by making a bulwark of this against the coming of sheets of flames, the prospects of holding this building, and saving it, and thereby preventing progress of the fire through to Michigan avenue was quite promising at half-past 8 o'clock, whereas, the northeast corner of these streets, occupied by our Postoffice was then a mass of flames. However, as a very high and heavy brick building adjoined the postoffice on the north. There is no doubt that the spread of the fire north on Wabash avenue from this point has been checked. Among the buildings destroyed on the east side of Wabash avenue was the church building formerly occupied by the congregation of Robert Laird Collier. It seems somewhat singular that this conflagration should be checked at the same place where our previous big fire was checked, and that the very building spared by the previous fire should again be spared.

The fire should now be one of the last to succumb this time. The mails were all removed to the sub-station on the corner of West Washington and Halstead street, between Eldridge court and Harrison street. On the east side of Wabash avenue some dozen handsome buildings were destroyed, while on the west side of the street between these limits every building was leveled with the ground, and looking westwardly, the same dead level of ruins was presented so vividly engraved on the memory of our inhabitants in 1871,

THE LOSSES

entailed by this fire in the destruction and removal of goods and furniture is in all probability as great as the actual loss of buildings and property destroyed up to half-past eight o'clock, for it takes but a moderate sized fire nowadays to set the Chicago people to clearing out their goods and chattels, and about every store along Wabash avenue and State street as far north as Monroe street was removing its goods in the most valuable part thereof to a place of safety and the dwelling houses in the apparent line of the fire were not slow in following the same instinct of self preservation by the removal of everything portable from the cellar to the garret and the destruction entailed by this speedy and hurried exodus will never figure among the losses sustained by insurance companies. It is very probable, should the fire be stayed where it is at half past eight o'clock, considering

THE AREA BURNT

over, the losses to insurance companies are very light, although hundreds and hundreds of families lost their all and have been rendered houseless and homeless. As the good suffer with the bad on many occasions so in this instance. The bad have suffered with the good, and probably that section of the city would not have been purified of its slums so effectually and thoroughly in the next fifty years to come as it has this evening in the space of three hours. So, on the whole, Chicago has not only had another big conflagration, but a great purification as well and will in the end be much the better for it by securing in the district burned wider streets and substantial buildings compared with those lost.

10:30 P. M. The fight with the fire is now on State street and Wabash avenue, between Van Buren and Harrison streets and the flames seem to be slowly giving way to the persistent efforts of the firemen and it is hoped can be stayed before long. St. James Hotel is the last building that has commenced burning, but as the fire department can concentrate efforts on that particular locality indicated above, the spread of the fire will be more readily checked.

Contrary to the hopeful expectations expressed at half-past eight o'clock, the fire from that has gained upon the fire department, and in spite of all efforts by our whole fire department, the fire at half-past ten o'clock had progressed northwatd, and taken in the block on the east side of the street where were low wooden buildings, and Wabash avenue north from Harrison one block and a half, taking on both sides of the street, and working over along on Michigan avenue towards the north, towards the Exposition building. The fire is at present between Van Buren and Jackson in its northern limit, and burning with great fury.

ENGINES FROM OTHER CITIES COMING TO THE AID OF THE CHICAGO FIREMEN.

At present, the fire is apparently beyond the control of our fire department, and engines are on the way from Bloomington, Milwaukee, Aurora, Joliet, Elgin, Racine, Dixon and Amboy to assist in, and if the wind does not increase or change there is great hopes now that the fire may be crowded into the lake, as intimated at six o'clock in these despatches. Among the notable buildings which have been destroyed is the Gardner House, St. James Hotel, Continental Hotel and the Adelphi Theatre. The fire is within two blocks of the Palmer House, and the consternation is very great among the guests. The roof of that hotel is being protected by their men with water appliances of their own, and every effort will be made by the proprietors to save the building.

EXTENT OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

The southern bounds of the fire are now 475 Wabash avenue, just south of Eldridge court, 518 State street, near Harmon court, 253 Third avenue, between Peck court and Twelfth street. The corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue is the only point where the flames have any hold.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire originated in the paint manufacturing shop corner of Twelfth and Clark streets. Some workmen were mixing paint and an explosion occurred which ignited the building. On the north the fire has broken out at the corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street. The Michigan Avenue Hotel is on fire. It is probable the Exposition Building and Art Gallery can be saved. On State street the fire has passed Jackson street and is within one block of the Palmer House on Wabash avenue. The Mattison House is in imminent danger.

A FIREMAN KILLED.

One fireman has fallen through the roof and been killed by the fall. A policeman had his leg broken while attempting to rescue a boy. One engine belonging to the colored men has been burned.

At midnight, the wind being westerly, the fire was confined to very near Van Buren street on the north. Gilbert & Sampson's furniture warehouse on Wabash avenue, running through to State street, was on fire, with a fair prospect of subduing it, and the Gardner House, before mentioned as being burned, should have been the Michigan Avenue Hotel, which is situated on the corner of Congress street. The Gardner is safe, as also some half a dozen large stores on the east side of Wabash avenue, south of Van Buren street. The building occupied by the Shureman & Hand Marble Co., corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, occupied in the upper stories by an art gallery, is intact, although the buildings to the north and south of it have succumbed to the flames. Van Buren street seems to be about the northerly line of the fire, although some buildings were destroyed north of that, there being only the lake to the east. The hottest fire, with the wind sinking rather towards it, has done a large share toward making our losses lighter than otherwise would have been the case. The fire appears new principally confined to the Michigan Avenue Hotel, and when that is finally burned down there will be little else but ruins to mark the course of to-day's fire.

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

The fire is now completely under control and it seems impossible that there can be much further damage done. Three men have been killed on Van Buren street by a falling wall. Three Chicago steamers were burned. The flames driving men from their position. Much hose has been destroyed. A strong patrol of police are protecting property in the vicinity of the fire, knocking thieves right and left.

OHIO.

More Trouble in Straitsville.

COLUMBUS, July 15.—Advices received by Governor Allen this evening from Straitsville state that to-day Wilson Sigart, a guard at the mines, was induced by two strikers to take a drink out of a bottle said to contain a cordial. Soon after, he was seized with spasms from poison said to have been mixed with liquor. The two men were taken into custody, and fearing a riot among strikers in consequence, a Justice of the Peace, on behalf of the Sheriff, asked the Governor to place the town under martial law. Soon after a dispatch was received from the Mayor of Straitsville saying he did not anticipate any riot. Secretary Putnam sent a telegram to the Mayor asking if the prisoners were in the Mayor's jurisdiction. If so, could he hold them and keep down the riot? In answer to this, the Mayor telegraphed that the prisoners had been discharged on account of informality in the affidavit. No fears of trouble. The men will be rearrested to-night,

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Further Particulars of the Catastrophe.

EXACT LIMITS OF THE BURNED DISTRICT.

Fifteen Squares in Ruins.

ESTIMATED LOSS, $4,000,000.

Insurance, $2,727,290.

Complete Official List of Insurance Losses.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Another fire broke out this afternoon about half past four o'clock in the northwestern part of the city in the vicinity of the junction of the Milwaukee and Chicago avenues. Fifteen or twenty buildings, comprising stores, saloons, and planing and carpenter shops were burned in a short time, the flames being fanned by a brisk northwest breeze and fed by every inflammable material. The fire department were promptly on the ground and by most vigorous efforts succeeded in checking the progress of the fire before it did further damage than already stated. Considerable excitement prevailed for a time and a repetition of the scenes of last night was expected.

The fire originated in Dugan's smoke house in the rear of his packing establishment. Nearly an entire block was burned but the buildings were mostly of an inferior sort. The fire burned for over an hour and a half. One planing mill was destroyed with some valuable machinery and patterns. The loss is estimated at $60,000. During the progress of the fire, two attempts at incendiarism in the same neighborhood were discovered and frustrated. In one case kerosene oil was used. Another alarm was sounded from the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street at about six o'clock, but the fire there was soon subdued.

THE AREA BURNT OVER.

The Times makes the following estimate of losses, which will be found to be pretty nearly correct: The area burnt over covers fifteen squares, taking bits and half blocks here and there and lumping the whole. The burnt area is about half a mile long and a little less in width, and embraced the tumble-down shanties and palatial avenue residences. Clark street—Loss $30,000; Fourth avenue, $175,000; Third avenue, $250,000; State street, $1,300,000; Wabash avenue, $1,700,000; Michigan avenue, $150,000; Taylor street, $50,000; Polk street, $40,000, Harrison street, $50,000; Congress street, $75,000; Van Buren street, $50,000; the court between Wabash avenue and State street, $150,000; total, $4,025,000.

EXACT LIMITS OF THE FIRE.

Following are exact limits of the fire, as viewed this morning: The fire burned a small portion of Clark street, near Twelfth, where it originated; thence took Third and Fourth avenues between Peck court and Twelfth street, and burned them as far as Harrison street. State street was burned from Harmon court to Van Buren; Wabash avenue, from No. 452 near the corner of Peck court, to No. 267, near Van Buren. Michigan avenue has been burned from Harrison street to Van Buren street, a short distance. The business buildings burnt out on the east side of State street, number twenty-nine; on the west side, ninety-six; on the east side, Wabash avenue, twenty-six; on the west side, thirty-four, on Michigan avenue, twelve; on the east side of Clark street, fourteen; on the north side of Van Buren street, six; on the south side, six; on the north side of Polk street, eight; on the south side, four; on the north side of Harrison street, twelve; on the south side, sixteen; on the south side of Twelfth street, thirteen; on the north side, twenty-two.

The most prominent among the business houses are the St. James Hotel; Wm. Bodemann, druggist; the Remington Empire Sewing Machine Company; E. Remington & Sons gun and pistol manufactory; P. L. Smith & Co., carriage manufacturers; Rupsmussen Bros., boots and shoes; C. C. Charles, lamps and reflectors; H. Slade, carriages; A. W. Wheeler, hardware; G. McHenry, sale stables; J. Prussing, vinegar works; Schwarer & Hubber, stoves, &c.; B. E. Givandan & Trested, rings, &c.; P. M. Platt, clothing; P. H. Mayer, L. C. Chase & Co., harness and saddles; A. Schrefestein & Bro., furniture manufacturers; M. W. & F. Lester, furnaces, ranges, &c.; Frost & Co., wholesale liquors; John D. McLean & Co., stoves and ranoes; H. & M. Newberger, furniture; Van Bramer & Flood, hardware and stoves; Zeng & Beck, billiards; Peter Muruch & Co., blacksmiths; Maudel & Brothers, dry goods; Berg House; Horace Buckminister, restaurant; P. M. Almina, artists' materials; B. A. Murphy, cigars, &c.; Greeman & Strickland, poultry and game; John M. Lowry & Co., meat; Joel Bigelow, Pekin Tea Co.; W. L. Cole, blacksmith; Henry Doehl, boots ano shoes; E. D. Moseby. grocer; Sinclair Bros., hardware and stoves; Mrs. E. Berg, milliner; E. J. Malcom & Co., stoves and tinware. Weber & Luckhardy, druggists; P. Balter & Co., grocers; C. A. Jummich, tailor; C. E. Lohman, photographer, H. C. Kleineschmidt, watches, &c.

West Side—S. Wingrade, Jr. & Co., gas fixtures. Adelphi Theatre; Pennoyer & Co., carriage manufactures; William E. Spencer & Co., cutlery, &c.; Cowperthwait & Co., publishers; Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co., publishers; S C. Griggs & Co., publishers; Postoffice; Carney, Haskell & Kearney, painters; Mifs A. T. Ryan, umbrellas, &c.; T. M. Fassett, photographer; Our Fireside Friend; Northwestern Lumbermen; New Covenant; Chicago Terra Cotta Co.; Davis Swing, machine company; Mrs. Stoughton, millinery; Penmeyer, Shaw & Co., carriage manufacturers; Pat. O'Neill, liquors; Chicago Fine Art Institute: Enoch Root, artist; Schureman & Hand's Mantle Company; J. L. Schureman, S. D. Vowell, Leonard W, Valk, Wm. H. Delain and S. Hand, proprietors; L. W. Valk, sculptor, &c.. James Morris Arnold, artist; Daniel T. Ridgon, artist: A. T. Brooks, artist; Laurits Holst, artist; Arthur Pickering, artist; J. R. Robertson, figure and protrait artist; Fine Art Academy; Thos. Beakeer, drugs; R. C. Anthey, livery stable; A. J. Hopkins, veterinrry surgeon; Burley & Tyrrell, china and glassware; Boomer & Jenkins, furnaceal Galvinized Iron Cornice Works; Lous Gaeger & Bro., wines and liquors; Northwest corner, Bangs Brothers' hardware and stoves; Schureman & Hand Mantle Company; W. Smith & Co., mantles and grates; W. P. Iglehard & Co., real estate.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

The Tribune says, editorially: Every cool-headed observer of the fire must have felt that we have paid a light penalty for allowing our magnificent business centre to be surrouded with wooden rookeries and we have come off cheap. The great gilded martyr around which the faggots have been so profusely piled, has not yet burned to death. Perhaps, this small calamity will show us how to save it, perhaps not. There are now some sixty acres of burned territory between the faggots and the victim. This gap may be the means of saving what is left; if so, thank God the predestined fate of every wooden building in a large city is to be burned sometime. We have now offered up sixty acres of our combustibles as a sacritice to the genius of free institutions, meaning thereby the freedom of every man to keep a tinder box and an oil factory where it [illegible] him best. Would that we could say this is the last of such mad folly. It is not. Chicago still has thousands upon thousands of wooden shanties to feed future fires, and go down they will, all in good time."

The Times and Inter-ocean also speak in strong terms of the folly of allowing the erection of wooden buildings within the city limits.

INSURANCE LOSSES IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The following is the list of the heaviest losses among the insurance companies here by the Chicago fire as far as ascertained: Home, $150,000; Phœnix of Brooklyn, $25,000 to $30,000; German American, $25,000 to $30,000; Germania, $70,000; Republic, $7,000; Underwriters agency, $57,000; Continental, $80,000; Hanover, $20,000; Standard, $10,000; North British and Mercantile, $20,000; Howard, $20,000 to $25,000; Manhattan, $7,000; Citizens, $20,000; Irving, $7,500; Williamsburg City, $10,000.

DAYTON, O., July 15.—The Firemen's Insurance Company of Dayton which was reported to have lost $40,000 at the Chicago fire, had no risk on the burnt property.

INSURANCE LOSSES IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—The Mississippi Valley, People's and Planter's Insurance Companies of this city, are sufferers by the Chicago fire, but to what extent is not ascertained, though not very heavy.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 15.—The insurance companies here lose $173,000 by the Chicago fire. The Ætna loses $75,000, Hartford $47,000, National $25,000 and Phœnix $17,000.

AID OFFERED BY BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 15.—The following despatch was sent to-day:

CITY HALL, BOSTON, July 15.

To His Honor Mayor Colvin, Chicago: Our citizens deeply sympathize with your people in the losses and suffering caused by the present fire. Can we do anything to alleviate your misfortune? Boston is ready now as ever to extend a helping hand to her sister city Chicago.

SAMUEL COBB, Mayor.

Despatches of a similar tone were also sent by Chief Savage, of the Boston police, and Secretary Deming, of the Young Mens' Christian Association.

COMPLETE OFFICIAL LIST OF LOSSES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Following is a complete official list of insurance by companies on the property destroyed by yesterday's fire:

Adriatic, N. Y.	$ 28,000
Ætna, N. Y.	25,000
Ætna, Hartford	95,000
Alemenia, Cincinnati	50,000
Alemenia, Pittsburgh	30,000
Amazon, Cincinnati	25,000
American Central, St. Louis	20,000
American Fire, Philadelphia	25,000
American Mutual, Newark, N. J.	2,500
American Underwriters, Phil'a	5,000
Arctic, N. Y.	1,500
Armenia, Pittsburgh	1,500
Atlantic & Pacific, Chicago	47,000
Atlantic, New York	3,500
Atlas, Hartford	1,500
Bangor, Bangor, Maine	1,000
Ben Franklin, Allegheny, Pa	3,500
Black River, Watertown, N. Y.	4,000
Brewers' & Malsters, New York.	24,000
Brewers', Milwaukee	50,000
British America	5,000
Buffalo German	1,000
Citizens', New York	13,900
Citizen', Newark, N. J	9,000
Citizens', St. Louis	9,000
Clay Fire Marine, Newport, Ky.	12,700
Connecticut, Hartford	5,000
Continental, New York	97,000
Commerce, New York	9,500
Commerce, Albany, New York	6,000
Commercial. St. Louis	29,300
Commercial Union, London, Eng.	95,000
Detroit F. &. M., Detroit	1,500
Equitable, Nashville	5,000
Exchange, New York	20,400
Faneuil Hall, Boston	1,500
Fame, Philadelphia	2,000
Fairfield County, Norwalk, Conn.	15,875
Farmers Mutual, York, Penna	16,000
Faragut, New York	13,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	25,000
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco	18,500
Firemen's New York	7,000
Firemen's Fund, Dayton, O.	2,500
Franklin, Wheeling, W. Va	7,000
Franklin, Indianapolis	5,000
Franklin, Boston	54,000
German American, N. Y.	50,100
German, Erie, Pa	13,000
German, Freeport, Ill	11,400
German, Quincy	7,000
Germania, N. Y.	12,500
Girard, Philadelphia	59,000
Glenns Fall, N. Y.	17,000
Globe, Chicago	75,000
Hanover, N. Y.	12,500
Hamburg, Bremen, Hamburg	52,000
Hartford, Hartford	52,700
Hoffman, New York	10,000
Home, Columbus, O.	10,000
Home, Galveston, Texas	7,560
Home, N. Y.	157,250
Howard, N. Y.	27,500
Imperial, London	47,000
Humbold Ins. Co. Newark, N. J.	17,000
Irving, N. Y.	7,500
Kansas, Leavenworth	17,000
Lancashire, Manchester, Eng	16,000
Lancaster, Lancaster, Pa	21,400
Lamar, N. Y.	2,500
Liverpool and L & G. Liverpool and London	71,000
London Assurance Corporation	50,000
Lorillard, N. Y.	7,800
Lycoming, Muncie, Pa	60,000
Manhattan, N. Y.	3,000
Manufacturers F. & M., Boston	15,000
Mercantile, Chicago	550
Mercantile, Cleveland	1,800
Merchants, Newark	20,000
Mutual, F. Mindon, Conn	2,000
Mich. State Adrian, Mich	12,000
Millvale Mutual, Millvale, N. J.	20,000
Milwaukee, Mechanics, Mutual	15,000
Miss. Valley, F. & M, Memphis.	3,000
Narragansett, Providence, R. I.	3,500
National, Hartford	11,800
National, Philadelphia	47,000
Manchester, New Hampshire	4,000
Yonkers, N. Y.	25,000
F. & M., N. J	25,000
Mutual Ins. Association, N. O.	6,000
Underwriters' Agency, N. Y.	25,000
Niagara, N. Y.	9,000
N. W. National, Milwaukee	6,350
N. British & Mercantile, Boston.	18,000
Old Dom., Richmond, Va	5,500
Orient, Hartford	2,500
Pennsylvania Fire, Phila	15,000
Pennsylvania Fire, Phila	10,000
Peoples', Phila	10,000
Peoples', Newark	6,500
Peoples', Memphis, Tenn	6,500
Phœnix, Brooklyn	5,900
Phœnix, Hartford	25,000
Planters', Memphis, Tenn	16,000
Prescott, Boston	15,000
Provincial, Ontario, Canada	25,000
Queen, London	63,000
Reading, Reading, Pa	10,000
Rhode Island Ins. Ass'n., Prov'e.	1,500
Rochester German	4,100
Royal, Liverpool	10,000
Royal, Canada	2,500
Safeguard, Phila	6,000
St. Joseph F. & M., St. J. Mo.	825
St. Nicholas, N. Y.	1,000
St. Paul F. & M., St. Paul	8,000
St. Louis Mutual, St. Louis	5,000
Scotch Commercial I. Co., Glasgow	30,000
Shoe & Leather, Boston	7,000
Springfield F. & M., Mass	33,000
Standard, New York	2,000
Star, New York	5,500
Sun, Cleveland	500
Traders', Chicago	60,000
Tradesmens, New York	900
Underwriters Agency, N. Y.	28,000
Union Mutual, Philadelphia	2,000
Western, Toronto, C. W	35,000
West Chester, New Rochelle, N. Y	17,000
Williamsburg City, Brooklyn	56,250
Total	$2,727,290
Estimated total salvage	482,320
And Net loss	2,244,970

T. P. POTTS charged with the murder of Geo. Edgar, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000, for his appearance at the September term of the Criminal Court. His mother became his surety,

THE COMET.

Mr. Henry M. Purkhurst, the astronomer, writes another letter to the N. Y. Tribune in which he says:

I have satisfied myself that the delay of the comet's tail from curvature will be about four days, during which time the earth will have moved so far that no probable errors of computation or of estimation would bring us within it.

On July 3 I estimated the length of of the tail of the comet to be 7½ degrees, but the end of it was so faint that many persons saw it not much more than half that distance. On July 5 I estimated the length to be 12 degrees, and a company of persons with me varied in their estimates from 12 to 14 degrees by comparison with stars known to me, and one, "by the aid of a little imagination," could see it for a length of 16 degrees. Taking my own estimates, the tail had increased in length 60 per cent. within these two days, although part of this may be due to unnoticed haze in the atmosphere on the 3d.

The brightness of the comet on the 3rd and 5th indicates that it will have an equality on July 14th with the star Altair, the brightest star with three exceptions visible in the evening with it. As Donati's comet equalled Arcturus in brightness, I am by no means confident that the present will be equally bright.

The motion of the earth is 1,580,000 miles per day, and that of the comet about 4,000,000 miles per day, and will continue about the same as long as it remains visible. The motion of that part of the tail nearest us is nearly 6,000,000 miles per day; that is seventy miles per second, which is 5000 times faster than the motion of an express train. The thickness of the tail I assume at about 5,000,000 miles at the distance of 26,000,000 miles from the head, when it shall have reached that length. If the earth were to pass centrally through it, the passage would occupy about 24 hours. Passing through the extreme edge, as I at first thought possible, would not occupy more than four to six hours. My computations indicate that the nearest approach to the centre of the tail will be not less than 4,000,000 miles, which would be a distance from the edge of the tail of 1,500,000 miles, which is six times the distance of the moon. But this will be sufficiently near to cause it to appear enormously large, if it can be seen at all, of which I hope to be able to speak more definitely within a few days. One thing is certain—it will be there, whether we can see it or not.

* * *

FAST COLORS AND HOW TO TEST THEM.

This is a subject that we are certain will interest not only the better halves of our readers, but also bachelors whenever they are selecting material for a new suit. Professor Stein, of Dresden, has recently published a little book on this subject, from which we extract a few tests which can be readily applied by persons who are not chemists and who have no laboratories to work in.

Red—A piece of the goods is first boiled in soap water, which should remain colorless or nearly so. Secondly, it is boiled in lime water, which should be colored but little, if any, while the color of the goods must not grow paler, or become brown or yellow. These simple experiments suffice to indicate the presence or absence of camwood, archil, safflower, santel, and the coal-tar colors.

Yellow.—The most permanent yellow is madder; the least so are Orleans and Turmeric. Only those of the first class will stand washing. To test a yellow it is first boiled in water, then in alcohol, and finally in lime water. If the former are colored quite yellow, and the latter a reddish, while the stuff acquires a reddish-brown tint, the color is not fast.

Blue.—This color is not fast if, on boiling it with alcohol, it gives to it a red, a violet red, or a blue color, or if on warming it with muriatic acid and water, or alcohol, the liquid turns red, or the goods turn red or brown red.

Violet and Purple.—Madder violets, and those formed by combining indigo carmine with cochineal, are fast. If fast colors are combined with fugitive colors, they lose their value. All violets are to be considered poor if they give up a considerable amount of color when boiled in equal parts of water and alcohol, and allowed to stand ten or fifteen minutes; also, if they change to a brown or reddish brown, by boiling in dilute muriatic acid.

Orange.—The goods are first boiled in water; if this is colored, the colors are fugitive. If the water remains colorless the same is next boiled with alcohol, to which it should give no color.

Green.—Dilute colored alcohol should not be colored blue, green or yellow when boiled with the goods, nor should muriatic acid acquire a red or blue color.

Browns.—Are not so easily tested. If, however, they give a red color to water, or a yellow color to alcohol, they may be considered as fugitive.

Black.—If on boiling the goods in water containing some muriatic acid it only imparts a yellow color to the liquid, the color is fast. If, on the other hand, the liquid acquires a red color, and the stuff turns brown or reddish brown the dye is not permanent, but nearly worthless.—[Paint and Oil Trade.

* * *

An old army surgeon was very fond of perpetrating a joke upon others, though very angry at being made the subject of one himself. At a dinner when the decanter passed freely and frequently, a brother officer said: "Doctor, I've got a letter from Capt. G——, and I'll wager you a dozen of old port, that you can't guess in five guesses how he spells cat." "Done," said the Doctor." "Commence guessing," said the officer. "K-a-double-tt." "No." "Kat-e." "No:" "Try again." "Cat-e." "Missed again." "Ca-double-tt." "No; try again, it's your last chance." C-a-g-h-t." "No," thundered the wag, "you've lost the wager." "How did he spell it then?" inquired the Doctor with great petulance." "Why, he spelled it c-a-t," replied the wag, with the utmost gravity, amid the roars of the mess. The Doctor sprang up choking with rage, exclaiming: "Gentlemen, I'm too old to be trifled with in this manner."

It is reported that the Female Suffrage Committee of the Connecticut Legislature will shortly report a bill giving single women having $500 in their own right the privilege of voting in any town, city, borough or school district meeting.

Josh Billings says "there is two things in this life for which we are never prepared, and that is twins."

MORE TAXPAYERS' PROTESTS.

MEETING AT THE FRANKLIN SCHOOL HOUSE.

SPEECHES OF MAYOR ELECT McCARTHY AND CAPT. WARD—ENDORSING THE CALL OF THE POST ON THE CITY TREASURER FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME—MEMBERS OF THE WARD COMMITTEES—THE THIRD AVENUE SITE.

[From the Daily Post of Friday.]

The taxpayers of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth wards met at the Franklin School House last evening. Owing to the fact that it had not been generally made known that a meeting would be held there was not as large an attendance as was expected.

The meeting was called to order on motion of Capt. Ward, by calling Mr. Jas. McLain chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

On taking the chair the gentleman expressed the usual thanks for the honor conferred, and stated he was sorry there was not a larger attendance of the taxpayers. He was chairman of the meeting at the Eleventh ward school house, he said and the duty involved upon him, to call this meeting for the purpose of having a committee of nine selected by the Eighth ward people, who should select two of their number to represent them in the Centra Executive Committee. He had endeavored to give notice to the citizens through the daily papers, but for some reason he was unable to reach the people. The papers he stated had placed the advertisement in not a conspicious place, and the notices were therefore overlooked.

CAPT. WARD TO THE FRONT.

Capt. Ward was called upon several times, and answered the last call by stating he would only briefly occupy their time. He thought the meeting was called for the purpose of the taxpayers endeavoring to relieve themselves of the enormous taxes. He said that at the meetings already held tirades had been made against just a few men while to a combination of men should be attached the blame of the present high taxes. He thought the county officials as well as the city officials were to be censured. Taxes must be paid to run the government machinery, and few objected to paying them if they were reasonable; but when they were at such high figures as at present, there was no wonder that loud and prolonged cries went up from those oppressed. He thought the

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS WERE NEGLIGENT

in their duty in not ascertaining whether the different county districts were assessed at equal values. Each district he said, was assessed by a party of three men, each district having a different assessment board, whose views of the value of property would of course be different. Some board would put high value on praperty, while another would place a much lower assessment upon the same piece of land. This he thought was all wrong. He pitched into the Board of Commissioners for raising the value of property after these Boards had made their assessment, claiming that the Commissioners, in a majority of cases, had never seen the property. It was all wrong, he said, and the Commissioners were to be censured. The speaker referred to the Board of Revision, who, he said, frequently refused to hear the complaints and grievances of overburdened taxpayers. The Revisors, when they did condescend to hear the complainis, he said, looked upon a man who would make oath that his assessments were too high, as

A PERJURER.

He thought these animals should be hounded out of their offices for such unparalleled impudence and injustice to our own American citizens. He spoke of the equalization bill, claiming that its principle was true, but that corrupt officials had used the bill for their own corrupt purposes. True, he said, McCarthy was the father of the baby but the infant's hideousness was all owing to the corrupt Ring who run the bill. Tom Phelps was the man who did the thing. He run the whole bill. Tom Phelps clothed in all his mighty wisdom, he who refused to allow citizens to look at the books and thus prevented them from obtaining information that properly belonged to them. The speaker handled the imperial Thomas without gloves, and was warmly applauded at the close of the speech.

Mr. McCarthy was called upon, but a gentleman present said the meeting had no time to listen to a defense of the equalization bill. [Cries of here, here.]

MR. M'CARTHY HAS A SAY.

Mr. McCarthy, however, was allowed to speak. He said he would not occupy their time by defending his bill, and thanked Capt. Ward for the compliment paid him. He then proceeded to give the reason why the taxes were so greatly increased. He stated that a constant increase was perceptible for the last seven years. One instance he said was the police department. Seven years ago there were eighty policemen, now there are over one hundred and seventy-five officers, each of whom he said were receiving fifty cents per day more than they did seven years ago. This was one reason, he said, that the taxes were higher, and he did not believe that was owing to the Equalization bill. He referred to the vast number of officials employed, stating that at the late Col. Phillips' funeral he was astonished to see so many persons with an official badge upon the lappells of their coats. Their name was legion, he said, as it occurred to him on the day of the funeral. But this was not owing to the Equalization bill.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' SALARIES.

The salaries of all these officials had been increased. Many of them were receiving much larger salaries than were paid seven years ago, and he never voted for a single increase of salary. He stated that many members of Councils were afraid to say no against an increase of salary, but he had invariably voted no. Yet the salaries were high, but it was not owing to the Equalization bill.

He referred to expense incurred by the new water works, stating that this also was not owing to the Equalization bill. He spoke of the bonds issued for improvements under the Penn avenue act. Three millions of dollars worth of bonds he said had been issued under the Penn act, and yet this vast amount was not owing to the Equalization bill. He spoke of last year's taxes, and asked how it was that they were higher this year. He stated that two years ago there was a balance of about $200,000 in the city treasury at the end of the fiscal year. This should be placed in the contingent fund. Well, the next year they decreased the millage and fell back upon the contingent fund to pay off the deficiencies in the various departments of the city government. At the beginning of the next year they were afraid to increase the taxes, and at the close of that year more deficiencies had to be met. Matters run on in this way for some time till a large amount of water bonds were issued and no provision was made for paying the interest on those bonds.

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

Mr. O'Keefe—There are two matters I would like to have explained, since you are so conversant with city affairs. Did the building of City Hall, and the injudicious use of the city's railroad bonds, the appropriating of them to railroads by one of their members, have anything to do with the increase of taxes? Do the large salaries paid the Board of Health have anything to do with the increase?

Mr. McCarthy—I am speaking of that part of the city government with which I have been connected. After briefly referring to the Fire Department expenses, he said he did not know much about

THE RAILROAD STOCK

owned by the city. There is one thing I do know, however. If those bonds had not been placed in the hands of one now dead to be invested for the city—not for himself—the city would have been much better off to-day. Concerning the City Hall Commission he knew nothing. When the question was first agitated for building the hall, he opposed it. He thought there was no need of a new building, and asked one of his friends to oppose the movement. His friend considered himself unable to defeat the project and was therefore unwilling to actively oppose it, knowing that a man who opposed a movement that was finally carried lost precedent. The speaker closed his address by referring to the assessments.

Capt. Ward moved that the names of the gentlemen appointed on the committees from the different wards be read by the chairman.

THE WARD COMMITTEES.

Sixth Ward—Messrs. J. C. Binley, Daniel Kinser, Richard Knolson, George Moffit, Alex McCandless, J. M. Kennedy, Jacob Lore, Chas. Lowe, T. F. Farrell.

Seventh Ward—Messrs. D. Stehn, A. J. Lee, Harvey Robinson, Lut. Chapman, Geo. Womhoff, Jno. O'Keefe, Jas. D. Kelly, H. Smith, A. M. Brown.

Eighth ward—Messrs. A. Burns. Chas. Martin, J. B. Newman, Capt. Ward, Amos Kelly, Wm. Shore, Henry Ray, Jr., V. G. Elliott, Jas. McLain.

Eleventh ward—Messrs. Michael Kirk, C. Sackett, Wm. Moore, G. W. Rankin, J. B. Dunlevey, D. C. Brickle, Henry Myer, Samuel Davidson, R. Schaffer.

Thirteenth ward—Messrs. W. G. Graham, R. J. Powers, Geo. Ewart, Wm. Wandlass, Wm. M. Gormley, Alex. H. Miller, Jno. Hunter, Jas. Sterling, Willis Booth.

Capt. Ward moved the adoption of the committees appointed. Carried.

THE THIRD AVENUE SITE.

Mr. John O'Keefe offered the following: Resolved, That we protest against the proposed choice of of what is known as the Third avenue site for the new government building, for the reason that one of the conditions is that the city shall grade the surrounding streets according to plans which will cost the taxpayers thousands of dollars.

Mr. O'Keefe then explained that he offered this as he had learned that the site had been accepted by the government. The gentlemen then spoke of the action of Councils in reducing the wages of the laborer, while they left unnoticed the enormous salaries of the officials about City Hall. He said they were afraid to touch these high salaries. In our country and city, he said there was greater tyranny enacted than in any country in Europe, or any known to civilized man. He referred to the late Col. Phillips, stating that while living he had

MORE POWER THAN A KING.

Capt. Ward moved that the resolution be laid on the table. He stated that he was not in favor of it. There would be no expense incurred by the city.

Mr. O'Keefe—O, you have some property on the site.

Capt. Ward—True, but I am in favor of all improvements that we can possible get in our city at the general expense of the Government, and I wish we could only get a few more improvements.

Some informal discussion was had during which Mr. O'Keefe was pressed to withdraw his resolution, but he declined.

The motion to lay on the table was carried.

MORE TIME WANTED TO PAY TAXES.

Mr. Michael Kirk moved that the meeting indorse the call of The Post on the City Treasurer for an extension of the time within which the taxes must be paid.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. O'Keefe moved that the taxpayers of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards be recommended to hold a meeting in the Grant street school house, for the purpose of appointing committees in their respective wards, who shall select members for the Central Executive Committee. Carried.

Adjourned.

* * *

A BATCH OF INQUESTS.

BUSY DAY FOR CORONER M'CALLIN—A FATAL FALL—SUICIDE BY HANGING—BOILER EXPLOSION.

Thursday was a busy day for Coroner McCallin. He was called upon to hold four inquests at points in the county considerable distances from each other. The first held was on the body of an infant, at the Union depot, who died while on its way from England to Utah. The child was first taken sick while on the ocean with gastric fever, and died while the train was entering Pittsburgh. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The child was aged ten months, and its mother's name was Crowder.

FELL INTO A WELL.

The second inquest was on the body of a man named David Duncan, who met his death yesterday morning, by falling a distance of seventy-five feet into a well. The deceased was engaged in bailing out water from Messrs. Gray & Bell's shaft, in Union township. He was descending into the shaft in a bucket, when the rope caught on the windlass in such a manner as to give a sudden jerk, which threw him out. He died from the injuries about an hour afterwards. The deceased was a single man, and has two brothers and a sister living in Philadelphia. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

Two weeks ago to-day, a man named Adam Hartman, a tailor, residing at No. 226 Ohio avenue, Allegheny, left home without letting his family known of his intentions. The man was somewhat embarrassed in his business affairs, and it was feared by his family that he had committed suicide. Yesterday they ascertained that their fears were not groundless. His body was discovered on Wednesday afternoon in a wood in Ross township, near Evergreen Hamlet. The Coroner was notified yesterday morning, and proceeded to the place to hold an inquest. He found the body, very nearly decomposed dressed in a dark coat, striped pants and striped shirt, lying beside a huge log. Around the neck was a piece of a broken suspender which he had used in hanging himself. The other portion of the suspender was tied to a limb of a tree immediately above where he lay. It is supposed the suspender was broken by the storm on the Fourth. The odor arising from the body had been a source of inconvenience to parties living near by for several days and lead to the man's final discovery. His clothing was identified by his friends. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered. The deceased leaves a wife and seven children.

KILLED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION.

Shortly after six o'clock yesterday morning D. S. Balsinger was killed by the explosion of the boiler in Leasure's saw mill, Braddock's Fields. The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been the injection of too much cold water. Balsinger was temporarily employed to run the engine. He was struck by three different pieces of the boiler, and was also badly scalded, and died from his injuries an hour afterwards. Coroner McCallin deputized 'Squire Russel, who held the inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. The deceased leaves a wife and six children.

* * *

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THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

John C. Lang charged with adultery with Barbara Tussing was convicted.

Matthew Arrison and J. J. Curtis, charged with entering the Central Hotel with intent to commit a felony, were convicted.

J. K. Landis charged by G. Seidel with false pretense was acquitted, and the prosecutor ordered to liquidate the costs.

Edward Torley was convicted of the larceny of a set of harness from J. O'Donnell.

The case of Callahan for the murder of Tracy will be taken up on Monday, and at the conclusion of this trial the June term of this Court will close.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Ann and Maggie Thompson were tried and acquitted on a charge of larceny.

Frank Weigand was acquitted of a charge of receiving stolen goods.

Reuben Smith and Alice Lincoln were put on trial, charged with keeping a bawdy house in the East End. Reuben was allowed a nolle pros., and then used as a witness against Alice, who was convicted.

David Strain plead nolle contendere to a charge of keeping a gambling house and being a common gambler.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

John Crone was fined $50 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday.

Jacob Reidlinger, on three charges of illegal liquor selling, was fined $50 and costs on each.

Henry Stein, charged with a similar offense, was adjudged worthy of a fine of $50 and costs.

Patrick Monahan, Catharine Kump and John O'Neill were each fined $50 and costs for illegal liquor selling.

Archie Perry, for larceny, was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

Bernard Devine, for rape, was sentenced eight years to the Penitentiary.

Geo. Wilson, for larceny, was sentenced two years to the Penitentiary.

James Haney, for burglary, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years.

Edward Kussy, for false pretenses, was sentenced one year to the Workhouse.

Edward Farley was sent nine months to the Workhouse for larceny.

John C. Lang, for adultery, was sentenced to the Workhouse for six months.

Henry Schnitzer was fined $50 and costs on each of two indictments for selling liquor to minors.

Michael Burk, for selling liquor on Sunday, was fined $50 and costs.

The Callahan murder case will be taken up this morning.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett and Collier.

In the divorce case of Libbie A. Conlon vs. Thos. J. Conlon, W. N. Paxton was appointed commissioner.

T. B. Alcon was appointed commissioner in the divorce case of Annie M. Link vs. Geo. Link.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of John W. Hartner vs. Margaret Hartner.

A. Weidman was appointed Commissioner to take testimony in the divorce case of Mary Ann Young vs. Wm. Young.

R. S. Sill was appointed Commissioner in the case of Mary Jane Walker vs. John Andrew Walker, libel and divorce.

In the divorce case of Peter Ham vs. Caroline Ham, the Commissioner was ordered to take the testimony of respondent, he having already the confession of the libellant.

Ellen Clifford filed a petition for an allowance pendente lite in her divorce case vs. James Clifford.

Lizzie Kenzig vs. John Kenzig. Bill in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

C. C. Taylor was appointed to inquire into the alleged habitual drunkenness of John Rauser.

In the case of Eliza B. Phillips vs. the City of Pittsburgh, et al. an application for an injunction, council for complainant was granted leave to file a supplemental bill.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. P. Dunn and N. Miller, a habeas corpus case, the infant, George Miller, was brought into Court, and it was ordered that he be remanded to his mother, Georgiana Miller.

The Church of Redemption, of East Liberty, was granted a charter of incorporation.

In the case of Samuel M. Kier vs. David Stewart, the application for a preliminary injunction and the appointment of a receiver was refused.

In the case of the Pennsylvania and West Penn Railroad Companies vs. The Columbia Conduit Company, an application for an injunction, the following order was made: "And now July 11th, 1874, the order of July 3d, 1874, is rescinded, and the applicant has leave to withdraw the application for the approval of the bond filed in this case, without prejudice to the rights of either party.

* * *

THE COUNTY PRISON BOARD.

MEETING OF THE BOARD—THE LIQUOR LICENSE FUND AND THE WORKHOUSE BONDS—CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The Board of Prison Inspectors held a regular meeting on Saturday morning Judge Sterrett in the chair, and Controller Warner acting as Secretary.

The quarterly report was presented, received and ordered to be filed.

Controller Warner offered the following preamble and resolutions which were on motion unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There remains in the County Treasury, belonging to the liquor license fund, after all warrants ordered by the Board for the whole year's estimate have been paid, a surplus amounting to $215,866 15 which will not be required for any contingency which can now be foreseen; and

Whereas, There were outstanding at the 1st day of January, 1874, $162,000 of Workhouse bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, for which the regular county fund is liable; therefore be it

Resolved, That the County Controller be and is hereby authorized to set apart so much of the liquor license fund now in the Treasury as will be nesessary for the immediate retirement of said bonds and payment of the interest thereon, provided that if the holders of said bonds are unwiling to give them up until they mature, said appropriation shall be retained to meet the principal and interest thereon until said bonds are retired and cancelled.

On motion of Judge Sterrett the prison rule relating to prisoners's under sentence of death was suspended in the case of Ortwein until further notice. The usual custom is to place this class of prisoners in solitary confinement, but in this instance Ortwein is allowed a cellmate to keep him company.

The President appointed Judge Ewing and Sheriff Hare a committee to open proposals for supplying the county jail with bread and meat for the ensuing six months, commencing on the 15th prox.

The meat contract was awarded C. B. Welty, the lowest bidder, at 3½c per pound, on furnishing satisfactory security for the performance of the contract.

The bread contract was awarded to Mr. John Doyle, the lowest bidder and present contractor, 3¼c a pound, upon furnishing satisfactory security.

The President oppointed Judge Collier, Commissioner Murray and Mayor Fleming to serve on the regular Visiting Committee for the quarter.

Adjourned.

* * *

General Burnside was among the guests at the Union Depot Hotel, Saturday morning. He was en route east over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SAMARITAN REMEDIES.

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Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies.

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices.

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The regular increase of this affliction—I cannot call it a disease—has thrown upon the country shoals of instruments for its relief and cure, most of which are but poorly contrived for the purpose for which they are made—that is the nature and cure of rupture. Most people who are troubled with rupture will understand what I mean, and those who are not so afflicted will not need my admonitions or advice. There is another class, however, who are in doubt as to whether they have rupture or some other malady which so closely resembles it, as to make it difficult to distinguish between them. To these persons this communication may be of use. It will cost them very little time to read it, and I cannot help but think that the time spent in doing so will not be entirely lost. Rupture, under proper management, is a curable ailment; under improper management it is incurable and rendered worse. The usual remedy for rupture is a well-fitting and suitable truss, so made as to hold the protruding portion of the intestines to their places and hinder strangulation. If this be done there is no danger to life whilst the truss is kept applied: but there is danger when it is taken off, or if it is not adapted to the case. I have taken off trusses many times where they were not needed, in fact where they did harm, and where the right kind of an appliance would have effected a cure, or at least afforded relief and immunity from danger.

It should be borne in mind that to apply a truss properly requires skill, and that skill cannot be had without a knowledge of anatomy, at least so much as the anatomy of the parts implicated in rupture. I have been called more than a dozen times within the past year to cases of rupture which had to be forced back or reduced before a truss could be applied, and I have known cases that made a cutting operation necessary before the protruding parts could be returned. The most of these cases were those of neglect more than ignorance, and the cost greater than the application of a dozen trusses. Do not think that you save either time or money by neglecting to attend to these cases, you may be sure that every day's delay only increases the danger and lessens the probabilities of cure. If you fell on the street and broke a leg would you sit down and wait until the parts were knit, or would you send for a surgeon and have the bones placed in position and bandaged securely, until the natural powers again united them? Every reasonable being would answer according to the latter proposition. But you spoke somewhere in this article about a cure for rupture. We have always understood that there was no cure for it. Did you ever try? If you did not, you are like the man who breaks his leg and waits until nature cures it, or like one who would plant his corn without first preparing the ground for its reception. To believe a disease incurable is to make it so, and this is not only true of rupture, but of every disease, and will hold good in all the concerns of every day life. Oh, I have had trusses, and they did no good! That may be; you can buy spectacles that you cannot see with, but does this prove that all spectacles are bad, and that the man who needs them should grope his way through life in darkness? It reminds me of a story of an eminent dentist, who made a set of teeth for a lady, and she brought them back in a huff, stating that they were no good. "Where are they?" said the dentist. "I have them in my pocket," remarked the lady. "The last place," said he, "where I would expect teeth to fit or be of service.' It is exactly so with trusses. If they are properly suited to the case, the object for which they are applied will be gained, and a great service will be done, but if not, they are useless and injurious. I would as soon trust a blacksmith to mend my watch as most persons to apply trusses or any mechanical appliance which is used in the cure of disease and deformity. The application of trusses is to be learned, like any other art, and he who undertakes it without the requisite knowledge deserves to be laughed at as much as I would be to undertake to set this copy, without first having learned the boxes of letters or the art of type-setting.

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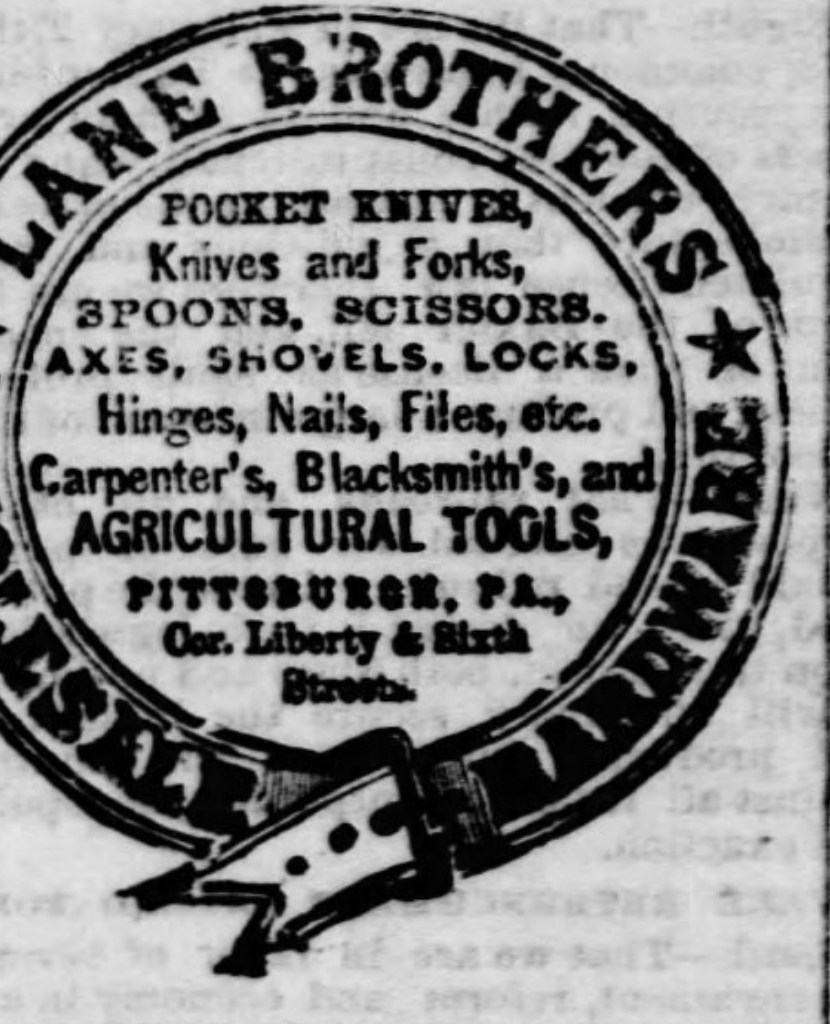

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Great Bankrupt Sale of DRY GOODS at the large and spacious store, No. 126 WOOD STREET, near Fifth avenue, commencing on

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874.

A large consignment of foreign and domestic dry goods, consisting of West of England, French and German broad and narrow Woolen Cloths, of all shades and colors, French, English and Scotch Fancy Tweeds and Cassimeres, Fur-back Moscow and Esquimaux Beavers, Chinchillas, Vestings, Cloakings, &c. Also, Scotch, French and German Paisley, Cashmere, Queensland, Ottoman, Lace and other fashionable and desirable Shawls. DRESS GOODS in great variety, such as heavy Black and Colored Silks, Satins, Irish and Lyons Poplins, all-wool Merinos, Delaines, Sateen Cloths, Serges, elegant imported Plaids, Alpacas, Empress Cloths, &c. A very rich and rare assortment of Lyons Silk Velvets, Velveteens and fine Plush Suitings, Prints, bleached and unbleached Cottons from one to three yards wide, a large line of English and American Blankets, Flannels, ladies', gents' and children's hosiery, Gloves, &c., together with a very choice and well-selected stock of Velvet, Brussels, Axminster, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpetings, Rugs, &c., Damask and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Table and other Linens, Napkins, Turkey Red, &c., from medium to finest imported, Marseilles and Turkish Quilts, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, the whole to be sold without reserve, in lots to suit all, for CASH.

Sale will commence daily at 10 A. M. and 2 and 7 P. M.

ju23-1md&ju27-1mW

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only reliable gift distribution in the country.

$50,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS,

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

168th REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be drawn MONDAY, August 10, 1874.

One Grand Capital Prize, $5,000 in Gold.

Two Prizes $1,000 } EACH IN GREENBACKS.
Two Prizes $500
Five Prizes $100

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500.

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600.

One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550.

Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.

750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.

Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.

Number of gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE,
Box 86, Cincinnati, O.
Main Office, 101 W. Fifth st.

LAST CHANCE

FOR AN

EASY FORTUNE!!

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENUTCKY

JULY 31, 1874.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000
Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all cash		$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets	$50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenth, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22½ Tickets for	1,000 00

For tickets or information address

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
jul6-TUF-at&W

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

Legalized by State Authority, and DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.

Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos

Drawn the Last Day of Each Month.

Capital Prize, $50,000!

10,280 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

WHOLE TICKETS $10. HALVES $5. QUARTERS $2 50

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $33,500, and 32,396 Prizes, amounting to $578,177. Draws every Saturday during the year. Whole tickets $10; halves $5; quarters $2 50. Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers,
ap2-eod&Wly BOX 2446, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

Save Fifty Dollars!

THE NEW FLORENCE.

PRICE, $20 below } *any other first-class*
VALUE, $30 above } *Sewing Machine.*
SAVED, $50 *by buying the Florence.*

Every machine warranted.
Special terms to clubs & dealers
Send for circulars to the
Florence S. M. Co., Florence,
Mass., or to S. McCain & Co.,
8 Sixth St., Pittsburgh.

ap18-3mosW

How 'tis Done, Or the Secret Out. ONE package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents. One application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cents. EDGAR W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

MINNESOTA.

Great Devastation by Grasshoppers.

WASHINGTON July 9.—The following was received at the War Department to-day:

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 8.

To the Secretary of War:

A terrible calamity has befallen the people of several counties in the northwestern part of the State. The locusts have devoured every kind of crop and left the country for miles perfectly bare. They did the same thing last year in the same area Many thousands are now suffering for food, and I am using every public and private source that I can lawfully command to send immediate supplies of food. This State is entitled to two years quota of arms, estimated at $8,160. I respectfully request that the subsistence department be ordered to turn over to me in lieu of these arms a quantity equivalent in value of rations or such parts of a ration as I may request. I should not make this request but for the gravest reasons, and to prevent imminent starvation. I have used every resource which the State has given. I earnestly hope that the obstacles of form will not be allowed to interfere. Please advise me by telegraph.

[Signed.] O. K. DAVIS, Governor.

THE REPLY.

Chief Clerk Crosby forwarded a telegram to Secretary Belknap at New London with the endorsement. "There appears to be no authority of law for diverting an appropriation from its proper source even in cases of emergency."

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

ST. PAUL, July 9.—Since the appeal of Governor Davis, of this State, to the War Department, mentioned in to-night's Associated Press dispatches, is likely to be denied because of the insufficiency of law, it is time for the people of the United States to be informed that utter and **WIDE-SPREAD DESTITUTION** exists in the southwest counties of this State among the new settlers, whose crops have been destroyed for two years, and that urgent appeals must be made to the benevolent everywhere for contributions in aid of the starving people who own farms under the homestead and pre-emption laws, but who have been unable to obtain subsistence from their farms because of the destruction caused by grasshoppers. These pests are now moving away to other regions to devastate and **RUIN OTHER SETTLERS** now in comfortable circumstances; but in the meantime those whom they have just ruined are in a starving condition. The County Commissioners of the different counties of the State are now making appropriations to relieve the present suffering, but large and immediate help is needed from the country at large. Contributions of money or clothing should be addressed to Gen. H. H. Sibley, or Gov. C. K. Davis, St. Paul. Provisions, or their equivalent, are most needed.

THE INDIANS.

Further Particulars of the Recent Battle---Other War Parties Start Out.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The War Department received dispatches from Lone Tree, Nebraska, confirming press accounts of the battle with the Sioux about ninety miles from camp Brown, in which fifty Indians were killed and wounded.

Lieutenant Young is reported dangerously wounded. Capt. Jos. Bush, commanding the military station at Lower Brule agency, Dakota, writes that the Indians there are in **A WARLIKE MOOD,** and that nothing but a good show of force will prevent a serious outbreak. Captain Carlisle Boyd, commanding at Cheyenne agency reports that the supply of rations for the Indians is about exhausted, and says that should the issue of rations, and especially of beef be stopped for any lengthened period, it will lead to serious depredations, if not to actual warfare on the part of the Indians.

Col. John E. Smith of the 14th infantry commanding the Sioux expedition under date of Camp Robinson, Nebraska, June 22, writes as follows:

Indians arriving from the North yesterday report **LARGE WAR PARTIES,** estimated at from four to six hundred Indians, divided into four parties, one for this vicinity, one to Old Red Cloud Agency with the intention of crossing the North Platte, one to Laramie and one to Fetterman, these two last probably intending to cross between the two posts; also one party is reported as intending to go to Sweetwater. Of course this is an Indian report, and must be considered accordingly.

Gen. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Platte, in forwarding the dispatch says, the department commander has been notified of the movement of these Indians and steps have been taken to intercept them.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DIFFERENT TRIBES.

OMAHA, July 9.—Generals Sheridan and Ord returned from the West this afternoon.

Telegraphic advices from Fort Laramie state that the reports received from Spotted Tail's agency say that seventy-five lodges of Ogallalas, under Black Twin, are moving toward that place, and that the Uncapapas and the Minne Conjors are moving across the Yellowstone river. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes are camped on the headwaters of the Big Horn river, near Big Horn mountain.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—A gentleman just from Fort Sill says: The Indian Chiefs Satanta, Big Tree and Lone Wolf are in collusion against the whites, and that serious trouble may be expected. Col. Carlton, with one company of the 10th cavalry on a scout through Cheyenne agency, Major Upham with one company of the 6th have gone to Medicine Lodge, and three companies of the 5th infantry from Leavenworth are scouting along the trail from Wachita through the Cheyenne agency.

YANKTON.

A Double Murder.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, July 10.—About six miles north of this place yesterday evening, Daniel Hackenberg shot and dangerously wounded Thos. Killridge. A quarrel resulted from a claim made by both parties for grass growing upon the school land. Hackenberg's wife was driving their machine and cutting the grass when Killridge also commenced mowing and refused to leave, whereupon she informed her husband, who, armed with a revolver attacked Killridge and shot him once in the left breast and again in the head. He then rode to where a man named Larend was working and demanded payment of some money. This being refused, Hackenberg fired five shots at him hitting him in the neck, shoulder and foot. Hackenberg immediately took Larned's best horse and rode off. He has not been discovered, though parties are scouring the country in all directions. There had been a long standing quarrel between Larned and Hackenberg, which, it is alleged grew out of the intimacy of the former with the latter's wife.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

VERSAILLES, July 9.—In the Assembly to-day, the message of President MacMahon, of which notice was given yesterday was presented and read by General De Cissy, Minister of War, as follows:

When you by the law of November 20 last, delivered the executive power into my hands for seven years, you intended to afford to public interests that security which precarious institutions are powerless to give. That vote conferred upon me great duties for the fulfilment of which I am accountable to France, and from which I can in no case be permitted to withdraw. It also conferred rights which I shall never exercise except for the good of the country. Your confidence rendered my powers irrevocable for a fixed term. In forestalling votes on constitutional bills, in according them you yourselves enchained your sovereignty. I shall employ the means with which I am armed by the laws to defend my power. This course I am convinced is in accordance with the expectation and will of the Assembly, which, when it placed me at the head of the government intended to create a strong, stable and respected power.

THE CLAIMS OF THE PRESIDENT.

But the law of November 20th must be completed. The Assembly cannot meditate tearing up its engagements. Let it permit me to pressingly remind it of the claims for the fulfillment of that engagement. The country demands the organization of public powers, and questions which were reserved must be settled. Further delays will depress trade and hamper the prosperity of the country. I hope the Assembly will not fail to patriotically fulfill its obligations. I adjure it in the name of the highest interests of the country to deliberate without delay upon questions which must no longer remain in suspense. The Assembly and government are jointly responsible. I am desirous of accomplishing all my duties, and my most imperative duty is to insure to the country defined institutions, security and calm. I have instructed the minister to inform the Constitutional Committee concerning points upon which I believe it is essential to insist.

MOTION TO DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY REJECTED.

At the conclusion of the message, M. Raoul Duval argued that the Assembly was powerless to constitute a definitive government, and moved that it dissolve. After having voted upon financial bills, the bill on military organization and the bill providing for a general election on October, 25, he demanded that his motion be declared urgent. The demand for urgency was supported by the Left and the Bonapartists, but was rejected by a large majority. The Left Centre voted with the majority thinking that MacMahon's message increased the chances of Cassimir Perire bill. The motion was afterwards referred to the committee on parliamentary initiative, in which the Left predominate. A favorable and speedy report upon it is therefore certain. The Committee of Thirty has approved the bill favoring a personal septennate and the debate upon it will probably occur within a few days.

THE PROSECUTION AGAINST M. ROUHER.

The report that application had been made to the Assembly for permission to prosecute M. Rouher is confirmed. It is asserted that two other deputies are equally compromised.

The examination into the proceedings of the Central Bonapartist Committee is still proceeding.

San Francisco journals containing articles written by Rochefort have been seized in the Postoffice.

THAT BONAPARTIST PROPAGANDA.

LONDON, July 10.—A special from Paris to the Pall Mall Gazette says: M. De Foreade Loroquette, Duke De Padone and General Fleury have been summoned to appear before the Court at the same time with M. Rouher, for connection with the Bonapartist propaganda.

CHARGES TO BE PREFERRED AGAINST THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

It is stated in a despatch to the same paper that France proposes to submit to the Brussells Congress, a series of charges against the German government for acts committed by the army which lately invaded France, and that Germany contemplates presenting counter charges.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PARIS, July 10.—The Republican papers conclude from President MacMahon's message to the Assembly that he recognizes the Republic.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly this afternoon, M Bertaned, moderate Republican, asked leave to submit the following question to Gen. Cissy, Vice President of the Council: "Whether it is claimed for the President of the Republic that he denies the right of the Assembly to determine whether the law of 20th of November, 1873, is irrevocable or not; and also, if it is deemed that the President is responsible to the Assembly."

On motion of General Cissy, the debate on this interpellation was postponed until the constitutional bills come up for discussion.

IMPORTANT SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

The Committee of Thirty on Constitutional bills held an important sitting today.

M. Fourton, Minister of the interior appeared and presented the views of the government. He said the government would accept the bill drawn up by the committee which provides for the continuance of the title of President of the Republic; for the creation of a second chamber and for the organization of a personal septenate to terminate with the expiration of MacMahon's seven year's term or sooner in case of his resignation or death; but it was desirable that certain provisions which required immediate action should be embodied in a separate measure for a speedier passage by the Assembly.

M. Fourton specified them as follows: First—Deputies should be elected for separate arrondissements instead of departments, for it was necessary to keep in mind the possibility of a dissolution of the Assembly. Second—In the creation of a second Chamber, the Government especially wished that the President should be empowered to nominate a considerable proportion of its members. Third and finally--The Government insists that power be given to the President to dissolve the Lower Chamber, but as the manner of appointment of members of the Upper House is not decided upon, it cannot say whether the power should be exercised with or without the co-operation of the latter. M. Fourton, in conclusion, remarked that the Government was not desirous of interfering with the duty of the Assembly in framing a Constitution, but merely pointed out what it considered essential point. A full expression would be given to its opinions in debate when the subject came before the Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, July 11.—An article in to-day's Figaro inciting revolt against the decisions of the Assembly occasioned much irritation among the deputies. There was a warm debate on the article, during which De Peyre, Monarchist, announced that the Figaro had been suspended for two weeks, nevertheless, the Left moved an interpellation which was postponed for a month.

Brisson, of the extreme Left moved that the writer of the objectionable article of the Figaro be called to the bar of the House, and accused the government of partiality in its punishment of journals. Brisson's motion was rejected after a speech by Gambetta in which he hinted that the assembly was a corpse fit for a grave digger. The Left centre anticipate a majority of fifteen for Casimir Perier's bill which proposes the organization of a definitive Republic.

SUSPENSION OF THE FIGARO.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, July 12.—The Figaro was suspended by the government for quoting from President MacMahon's message the declaration that he would retain the power conferred upon him, and then apostrophiring Assembly as follows: "By your orders, the Marshal became the supreme head of the State. The army honors only him, follows but him, obeys but him. The army having a horror of the factions of Parliament will defend the commander to whom you entrusted power. If any party faction seeks to overthrow you irrevocable decree, the army must enforce the decision of the Assembly.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

PARIS, July 12.—The Committee of Thirty has appointed sub-committees to draw up bills on organization of the executive powers, and the establishment of a senate.

The extreme Right publish a disavowal of hostility to President MacMahon, but they condemn the action of the Ministry with regard to the manifesto of Count De Chambord.

The Moniteur says: Ex-President Thiers is decidedly opposed to the organization of MacMahon's powers.

HONOLULU.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The steamer Tartar brings Honolulu dates to June 27th. The Legislative Assembly had voted $50,000 for the encouragement of agriculture and the importation of laborers. The King advises a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Petitions for such a treaty had been presented to the Assembly with the King's endorsement. The Assembly has voted $15,000 for the erection of a palace for the King. He asked $50,000.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER.

On the morning of June 22d the steamer struck on Coral Reef, and had to throw overboard a large quantity of coal. The ship floated off safely on the morning of the 27th. She sustained but little damage.

SPAIN.

A MANIFESTO FROM A CARLIST GENERAL.

MADRID, July 10.—The Carlist General Dornegary, has issued a manifesto addressed to the civilized nations, in which he assails the Republicans and admits and justifies the shooting of fifteen of them.

CARLISTS MAKE AN ATTACK.

BAYONNE, July 12.—Three thousand Carlists have attacked Puycerda on the frontier.

ROME.

OBITUARY.

ROME, July 12.—Monsignor De Merode, Archbishop of Mitelene, and private chaplain of the Pope, is dead.

THE GALLOWS.

Two Negroes Executed—Scenes on the Scaffold.

HARRISBURG, July 9.—Louis Rosentine and John Moody were hanged in the jail yard here to-day for the murder in November 1873 of Abram Behm, an old farmer of Dauphin county. About two hundred persons witnessed the execution.

At eleven o'clock a lunch was served the condemned, of which they partook with a relish. Rosentine made the remark that it was **THEIR LAST MEAL** on earth, and hoped their next would be in heaven.

At 12:25 o'clock, the prisoners were brought into the jail yard accompanied by the clergy, and Moody's wife and father. Moody and Rosentine **ASCENDED THE SCAFFOLD** with a very firm step. A hymn was sung, the prisoners joining with great animation.

ADDRESSES BY THE DYING MEN.

At 12:40, spiritual exercises being concluded, Rosentine made a short address. He hoped every man would forgive him, as he knew God had forgiven him. He hoped to meet them all in heaven. He said: I bless all who pray for me; I hope to meet you all again; I thank God I can die now; I have done wrong and am sorry for it; I have no bad feelings against any one; I murdered Abram Behm; I bid you all good-bye; may God have mercy on my soul, amen.

Moody then made a long speech, but it was very incoherent. The substance of it was that he was along with Rosentine, and deserved to die. He hoped for forgiveness. He thanked his attendants for their kind treatment. He prayed God to bless all his friends. He hoped to meet his mother in heaven. The caps were then placed over their heads, and their hands and feet pinioned, and at 12:50 o'clock **THE DROP FELL** with a loud thud. Rosentine died almost instantly, no movement being noticeable, with the exception of a slight heaving of the chest. Moody struggled considerably for three or four minutes. After hanging about thirty minutes, life was pronounced extinct.

OIL CONFLAGRATION.

Wehawken, New Jersey, the Scene—75,000 Barrels of Oil Destroyed—Loss, $750,000—Insurance, $100,000.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A fire broke out on the Wehawken wharf last evening, and raged with great fury. All day the oil fire raged with unabated fury. When it was seen the tanks would all go, laborers employed in the yard were put to work on removing the property and succeeded in running off about a thousand barrels, but the heat became so intense that it became impossible to remove more. In addition to the destruction of the tanks, the large wooden warehouse and contents were entirely destroyed. Another storehouse, a brick structure, escaped destruction, but a cooper shop was burned.

THE BURNING OIL RAN out into the river and burned away one hundred feet of a long pier and burned out a section of trestle works, a portion of which were saved by the firemen, who cut away between fifty and seventy-five feet.

At about seven o'clock this evening, the last tank burst and the flames were then confined to property in the yard.

THE TOTAL LOSS is estimated at $750,000. Sixteen tanks, containing from 5,000 to 20,000 barrels of oil each and estimated to have contained 75,000 barrels in all, were consumed, besides the destruction of the piers, warehouse and cooper shop, and the damage to the trestle works. The road bed was ruined, sleepers burned and rails twisted into every conceivable shape. Four cars, sixty-five cords of wood, valued at $2,000, and a barge were also destroyed. The insurance does not exceed $100,000, distributed in five Boston Companies and a number of New York Companies, and in London, Liverpool and the Globe of London.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Attorney General Williams has instructed A. G. Riddle, who was designated a few days ago to prosecute the safe burglary cases, to prosecute those cases without fear, favor or affection, and summon every one who can throw any light upon the subject. It is the intention of the Attorney General to have these cases thoroughly sifted in the Courts and bring all offenders to justice.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

Acting Postmaster General Marshall, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Conant, and Acting Secretary of the Interior Cowan, to-day approved the plans for the new public building at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, of New York, is in Washington to renew his bonds under the re-appointment.

There were received at the Treasury today $678,000 in National bank notes for redemption.

AN ORDER FROM THE NEW DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

The District Commissioners to-day issued the following official order:

Ordered that the executive headquarters of the late District Government, and all offices connected therewith be abolished, and all employees and officers of the same be discharged; that the building occupied thereby be turned over to the owners, and that the rent be paid to August 1st, 1874, and that the engineer and Secretary of the commission have the public property therein removed, and that the office of this commission be located in the Columbian building. No advertising shall hereafter be done excepting on the express direction of the commissioners; that the engineer be directed to sell all horses, carriages and harness belonging to the District excepting one covered wagon and two wagons and four horses for the transportation of the engineer and field parties while on duty, and to deposit the money he shall receive therefor with the District; that the copies of all pay rolls be filed with the comptroller at the earliest practicable moment; that all current expenses be paid on the first Monday of each month; that the engineer reduce the number of property yards to two and discontinue others as soon as practicable; that the offices of eleven assessors be abolished and persons holding the same discharged from this date; that the Secretary notify the physicians to the poor to make their report for the quarter ending the 30th ult.; that one watchman be continued at the legislative hall, subject to the discretion of the engineer, and all other officers and employees employed therein be discharged; that the Comptroller, Auditor and Treasurer of the district are hereby constituted a commission to receive from the late treasurer of the Board of Public Work all monies, bonds and other securities in his possession, to ascertain and specifically inventory the same, and thereupon to deposit the same in the treasury of the United States to the credit and subject to the order of the Commissioners of the District; that the office of the superintendent of lamps be abolished, and the duties of the same transferred to the engineer who is authorized with the approval of the Commissioners to employ an overseer; that all contracts hereafter given out shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, after due notice by advertisement, and the right reserved to reject any and all bids.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The case of the application of E. L. Stanton, receiver of the First National Bank for authority under the fiftieth section of the national currency act to sell the lot, building and fixtures opposite the treasury known as the First National bank has been referred to the auditor of the court, Judge Leech, who took the testimony in the case. H. D. Cooke testified that the building was built by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and sold to the First National bank in which they were interested as stockholders, and it cost $80,000 and this was at a time when labor and material were much lower than at present. He also testified it was probable the bank would resume business, and if so they would require the building. The court has not yet given a decision.

ACTION OF THE TAXPAYERS.

The Taxpayers' Association of this District has adopted a plan of organization, which provides for the appointment of a Committee of Seventy to guard their interests generally, and to prosecute in the criminal and civil courts such officers of the late District Government as have acted illegally in the collection and expenditure of money, and for other acts performed by them in disregard of law.

OBITUARY.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—General William S. Hillyer died here to-day of congestion of the lungs.

NEW YORK.

THE CASE OF MAYOR HAVEMEYER LAID BEFORE THE GOVERNOR.

In accordance with a previous arrangement, Governor Dix gave an audience at his residence on Long Island yesterday to the representatives of the Tammany Hall Council of Political Reform and the citizens generally, who left this city the day before, to ask for the removal of Mayor Havemeyer, owing to what is called his illegal and immoral act in re-appointing Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, the convicted Police Commissioners, thus, in the language of the Alderman's resolutions, assuming the role of a vindicator of the victims of the Criminal Court. A representative of the Council of Political Reform said that Havemeyer was elected to represent genuine reform, and woed and won the nomination of Mayor as the avowed representative. True reform being disgraced, it became necessary to insisit that he who can flagrantly prove treacherous to the standard of reformatory government, should himself be condemned. The Governor seemed deeply interested, and said very emphatically that the subject should have his immediate attention, and that he would act promptly. While one of the speakers was making an argument, a dispatch was received announcing that Voorhies and Matsell had been appointed Police Commissioners in place of Gardner and Charlick, resigned. While the dispatch was being read the Governor looked and smiled, then he gasped, "Matsell! Good gracious!"

ANOTHER COMMISSIONER IN TROUBLE.

Oliver Charlick says the Mayor has made a demand upon Police Commissioner Disbecker for his resignation, under promise made at the time of his appointment, that if any trouble arose he would resign his commission at five days' notice at any time it might be demanded. Charlick says also that Disbecker is not that kind of a man to resign, but that the Mayor has enough against him to remove him for cause at any time. Disbecker's supposed offense is that he prevented a re-election of Gardner to the Presidency of the Police Board. The friends of the Mayor say he presents a very dejected appearance; that his round cheeks are sunken, but he yet maintains the savage, defiant look. It seems that Hugh Gardner is not an Excise Commissioner. Both he and the Mayor realized yesterday that the Mayor has not absolute power of appointment, and the members of the Board of Aldermen say they will confirm him when his hair grows gray.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Mortimer Maynahan, a well known Fenian and a writer of late for weekly papers was found to-day dying from paris green and in the same room was found already decomposing the body of his wife who died from having taken some poison.

J. H. Diggles & Co., wholesale dealers, of Leonard street failed to-day with liabilities amounting to $500,000. The assets are not given. It is said a compromise will be made.

Governor Dix's Secretary called at the City Hall to-day and served upon the Mayor a copy of the charges made against him by the Committee who waited on the Governor on Wednesday.

The following is the bank statement: Loans, decrease, $333,800; Specie, increase, $5,441,100; legals, decrease, $2,325,400; deposits, increase, $2,081,100; circulation, increase. $59,800; reserve, increase, $2,595,675.

INDIAN CONTRACTS.

Awards Made for Furnishing Supplies.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Board of Indian Commissioners, acting conjointly, have to-day made the following awards for contracts for Indian supplies during the fiscal year to end June 30, 1875:

The contract for bacon for the Sioux nation, to be delivered at Sioux City, is awarded to J. E. Booge, of that city, at 10½ cents per pound. J. L. Merriam, of St. Paul, is awarded the contract for pork for the Sioux nation, at $19 25 per barrel, also deliverable at Sioux City. Armar, Clarkington & Co., of Chicago, secure the contract for bacon for the Kiowas and Wichitas, deliverable at Kansas City, at 17 cents per pound. The following awards were made for supplying flour for the Fort Peck agency: C. A. Broadwater, of Montana, at $3 45 per cwt.; for the Sioux nation, deliverable at Sioux City, to J. L. Merriam, at $2 73 per cwt.; for the Sioux of Red Cloud agency, deliverable at Cheyenne, to J. S. Martin, Colorado, at $2 50 per cwt., the lowest figure ever obtained for this agency; for the wild tribes of Indian Territory, deliverable at Kansas City, to J. W. Slavens, of Kansas, at $2 30; for Fort Hall agency, to David McCrainor, of Montana, at $4 80; McCrainor also secures the contract for flour for the Blackfeet agency, at $5 50 per cwt. Owing to the ravages of grasshoppers in this vicinity, the supply of flour for the Blackfeets will have to be imported from a distance at the above high prices. The quantity, however, is only 225,000 pounds. Corn for Fort Peck agency is to be supplied by C. A. Broadwater, at $2 24 per cwt. The corn contract for Red Cloud agency, deliverable at Omaha, is awarded to J. T. Granger at 59 cents per bushel, and corn for the Sioux on the Missouri river, deliverable at Sioux City, is to be furnished by J. L. Merriam, at 78 cents per bushel. Contracts for wheat for the Yankton agency, at 95 cents per bushel, and for the Santee agency at 85 cents, are awarded to N. W. Wells, of Nebraska.

Beef cattle contracts are awarded as follows, prices being per hundred pounds gross: For Fort Peck agency, C. A. Broadwater, at $2 25; for wild tribes in the Indian Territory, J. M. Dougherty, at $1 64, the lowest figures ever reached; for Fort Hall agency, Idaho Territory, David McCrainor, at $2 40; for Blackfeet agency, David McCrainor, at $2 20; for Crow agency, Wilson and Rich, of Montana, at $1 94, the lowest ever obtained for this agency; for Santee and Poncas agencies, P. A. Largey, of Montana, at $2 68. The contract for supplying twenty-two and a half million pounds of beef for all the Sioux of Dakota is awarded to J. K. Foreman, of Nebraska, at $2 30 per cwt. The contract price last year was $2 73.

NASHVILLE.

A Deputy United States Marshal Murdered.

NASHVILLE, July 11.—The Union and American's Tullahoma (Tenn.,) special says: Early this morning Coroner Morgan was informed that the body of a man had been found on the road side, opposite the house of J. L. Motlow, half a mile east of Lynchburg, Tenn. He immediately summoned a jury, and on going to the spot the body was found to be that of James P. Everett, a Deputy United States Marshal, appointed a short time since as the successor of Hildreth, who was recently killed near Hillsboro. Upon examination it was found that two pistol balls had entered his skull, just back of the left ear, and very close to each other. The end of his left thumb was also cut off. Nothing appearing to afford a clue as to who did the deed the jury gave their verdict that he came to his death by a pistol fired by an unknown party. Everett was in Lynchburg, late yesterday evening, and when he left he was drunk. He is supposed to have been so intoxicated as to have fallen off his horse, and was evidently in a helpless condition when killed. It receives the unanimous condemnation by our people that it deserves. They will give every assistance in their power to bring the guilty party to justice.

Davis Gentry (colored), who was stabbed on Gay street, in this city, by Frank Jones (colored) on Thursday night, died yesterday morning. The verdict of the coroner's jury was murder in the first degree. Jones is yet at large.

KENTUCKY.

The Crops Destroyed for Want of Rain—Great Destitution in Consequence.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—The Courier-Journal to-morrow will publish crop reports from all parts of the State. For three months past, in southern and western Kentucky, not enough rain has fallen at any one time to lay the dust. Crops are almost entirely destroyed, and without an abundance from this time on, cannot be saved. Of tobacco there will scarcely be any crop, and oats are very small, but wheat is the best crop for many years. Much destitution is already reported, and the Governor is petitioned to convene the Legislature to devise some means of relief. Rains have fallen in eastern and central Kentucky during the last two days, but too late to afford much relief. In the mountain districts actual cases of starvation are reported.

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

A Man Falls to the Ground While Attempting to Fly.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A London dispatch announces the death, yesterday, of a Professor while attempting to fly from a balloon to the earth. After rising a short distance the Professor was lowered and hung suspended from the balloon by a rope, with the wings of a flying machine extended. The balloon ascended to a considerable height, and at a signal the rope was cut, when the Professor descended with fearful velocity to the ground and instantly killed.

FIRES.

BOSTON, July 11.—John Furbush's tannery and currying shop in Woburn and the stock belonging to other persons was burned to-day. One man was killed by the fall of a chimney during the fire. The property was mostly insured. Loss not stated.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—A sash, door and blind factory near Green Bay was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $20,000. Insurance $5,000.

RURAL TAXATION.

KITTY ROUP'S CASE.

JUDGE STERRETT GRANTS A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION IN THE CASE OF KITTY ROUP VS. THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

In the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday, Judges Sterrett and Collier on the bench, Judge Sterrett delivered the following opinion in the case of Kitty Roup vs. the City of Pittsburgh and C. L. Magee, an application for an injunction to restrain the city from collecting more than two-thirds tax on "Rural" lands:

THE OPINION.

"This is a motion for a preliminary injunction against the defendants to restrain them from collecting more than two-thirds of the rate of taxation levied and assessed by an ordinance of the city of Pittsburgh, enacted and ordained on the 27th day of February, 1874.

By the act of the Legislature, passed on the 6th day of April, 1867, commonly known as the Consolidation act, it was made the duty of each assessor to make in his book, opposite the property of each taxable used for agricultural purposes the word "rural," and the act declared "That upon any property so returned there shall be assessed and collected only two-thirds of the rate for city taxation that shall be assessed and collected upon other real estate within the said city."

By virtue of the provisions of this act the townships of Pitt, Oakland, Collins, Peebles and Liberty (in the latter of which is the plaintiff's land) became part of the city of Pittsburgh.

On the first day of April, 1868, the Legislature passed another act of Assembly, entitled, "An act to incorporate the city of Pittsburgh," the nineteenth section of which repealed so much of the former act as made it the duty of assessors to mark agricultural lands "rural," and directed that "all real estate situated within the districts of Oakland, Pitt, Peebles, Liberty and Collins townships shall be marked "rural," and there shall be assessed and collected thereon two-thirds of the rate of city taxation."

Notwithstanding this act of the Legislature, the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, has assessed and levied upon the plaintiff's real estate, designated by this act as "rural," the full rate of city taxation levied and assessed on other real estate within said city, and the defendants threaten, unless restrained, to collect the full amount of said levy, and it is contended that the power to do this arises under section one, article nine, of the new Constitution, which says:

"All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority of levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws."

This clause in the new Constitution we regard as merely declaratory of the law as it stood prior to its adoption.

Both real and personal estate have been classified for the purposes of taxation for a long period in the Commonwealth. Real property has been classified for the purpose of municipal taxation, into urban, rural and marsh lands, and for State purposes into seated. And every one is familiar with the numerous class of subjects into which personal property is divided for the purposes of taxation, and the ordinances upon which the tax complained of in this case is levied, contains fifteen items of classification upon which a tax is assessed.

The Legislature having, prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, made a classification of the plaintiffs lands, and marked them "rural," that classification will have to stand until a new one is made by the proper authority; unless the Legislature had no power to make it; unless it is not uniform; or unless the new Constitution, by its own force, has repealed the act.

That the Legislature had power to make the classification we have no doubt. It is hardly an open question.

Judge Sharswood in Durach's appeal says: "In the legitimate exercise of the power of taxation, persons and things always have been and may constitutionally be classified. To hold otherwise would logically require that all the subjects of taxation, as well persons, as things, should be assessed, and an equal rate laid *ad valorem*. Practically no more unequal system could be contrived "

Was the classification uniform ?

It is alleged in the bill (though denied in the injunction affidavit, as far as the plaintiff is concerned,) that there are in these districts marked "rural" blocks of dwelling houses, and stores, with paved streets, and supplied with water from the city water works.

The Legislature having determined what lands belong to the several classes, it is not competent for the Courts to declare an act of Assembly void unless its violation of the Constitution was plain, clear, palpable, so as to preclude doubt or hesitation.

But has the Constitution repealed the act? We think not.

The second section of the schedule preserves all laws in force at the adoption of the Constitution, and, unless it was clearly expressed, we should not think it was the intention to interfere with the charter of the city of Pittsburgh as regards taxation. And this view is strengthened by references to sections twenty-one and twenty-two of article III, in which acts intended to be repealed or avoided are expressly so declared.

The case in 9th Wisconsin so ably pressed on us by the learned counsel for defendants, during the argument, seems to us to be distinguishable from the present case. The Constitutional limitation there was distinet and clear, and allowed no classification at all of real estate for taxation purposes.

Unless the Constitution in plain and unequivocal terms made void or repealed the act of Assembly, it would operate prospectively and not retrospectively.

But suppose the act was repealed by the Constitution. Where would be the power to tax at all?

The power to tax these lands was given in the sixth section of the charter of consolidation; and unless the power can be found somewhere else, no tax at all could be imposed.

The motion for a preliminary injunction is allowed. Let a decree be drawn up by counsel and submitted.

WEEKLY DEATH RECORD.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports a total of ninety-seven deaths in this city during the week ending July 11th, being an increase of six over the same week of last year. Of these ninety-five were white and two colored; eighty-two were single, twelve married, two widows and one not stated. The causes of death were as follows:

Accident, 1; accident by drowning, 2; accident by fall, 2; apoplexy, cerebral, 1; congestion of brain, 5; bronchitis, chronic, 1; bronchitis, capillary, 2; cancer of uterus, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; cholera infantum, 21; cholera morbus, 9; cerebritis, 2; consumption, 6; convulsions, 4; diarrhea, 4; dysentery, acute, 1; emphysema, 1; enteritis, acute, 1; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 5; inanition, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 6; metritis, 1; metro-peritonitis, 1; old age 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 2; scrofula, 1; sunstroke, 2; syphilis, congenital, 1; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 3; valvular heart disease, 1. Total 97.

The ages were: Under 1 year, 46; from 1 to 2 years, 17; from 2 to 5 years, 7; from 5 to 10 years, 3; from 10 to 15 years 2; from 20 to 30 years, 6; from 30 to 40 years, 5; from 40 to 50 years, 1; from 50 to 60 years, 2; from 60 to 70 years, 4; 70 to 80 years, 4. There were born in Pittsburgh, 72; other parts of United States, 8; England, 2; Germany, 8; Ireland, 5; not stated. 2.

HILAND AVENUE.

A MANDAMUS ON THE CONTROLLER ORDERED TO ISSUE BY THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS COMPELLING HIM TO ISSUE TO COMPLETE THE IMPROVEMENT.

Judge Sterrett in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday rendered a decision in the case of The Hiland Avenue Commissioners vs. the Mayor and Controller of the City of Pittsburgh, being a petition on the part of the complainants for a mandamus compelling the respondents to issue bonds to the amount of $50,000, necessary to complete the improvement from Penn avenue to the new Water Works. The objection of the Controller consisted in the fact that he feared the constitutional limit of the city debt had been reached.

The Judge in rendering his opinion, which was a verbal one, said it was the opinion of the Court, that if the Penn avenue act was unconstitutional, the Constitution would not interfere with contracts let, after it went into effect by Commissions that had been regularly organized before that time, unless it were ascertained that the debt of the city had reached the limit prescribed by the Constitution, to wit: seven per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property thereon. In this case the complainants had made their average in their bill, to which the defendants had filed a demurrer, thereby admitting whatever facts were contained in the bill. The only reference made in the case to the condition of the city debt, was made in the complainants's bill, wherein, there was no admission made that the city had reached its limit of debt.

The question not being directly at issue before the Court, it could take no cognizance of it, and the application would be determined on other grounds. If it were decided that the Constitution prohibited the issue of bonds at present for improvements already begun under the Penn Avenue act, the cost of completing these improvements would fall on the city itself, and as the Court saw no reason why the Controller should refuse to comply with the request of the Commissioners in this instance, a mandamus should issue to compel him.

Were the Court, however, satisfied that the limit of the city debt had been reached, it would decide that neither the Controller nor any other official had a right to exceed it.

The following order was then made:

And now, July 11, 1874, this case came on to be heard on the petition and demurrer thereto, and was argued by counsel, and it appearing to the Court that the petitioners were legally authorized to demand and receive the bonds mentioned in the petition, and no sufficient reason being shown by the defendants for their refusal to issue and deliver the same, it is ordered that a peremptory mandamus be forthwith issued, commanding the said defendants to execute, in the manner directed by the act of Assembly and ordinance recited in the petition, bonds of the said city of Pittsburgh to the amount of $50,000, and issue and deliver the same to the petitioners, to be used in completing the improvement of Hiland avenue from Penn avenue to the Water Works property; and it is further ordered that the defendants pay the costs.

BY THE COURT.

COUNTY OFFICE BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR JUNE.

County Controller Warner submits the following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the county offices during the month of June:

CLERK OF COURTS.	
Total revenues	$ 490 35
Salaries	475 00
Balance accruing to county	$ 15 35
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.	
Total revenue	$ 412 09
Salaries	288 33
Balance accruing to county	$ 123 76
CORONER.	
Total revenue	$ 263 75
Salary	166 66
Balance accruing to county	$ 97 00
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
Total revenue	$2,487 00
Salary	333 33
Balance accruing to county	$2,153 67
PROTHONOTARY.	
Total revenue	$2,221 55
Salaries	1,375 00
Balance accruing to county	$ 846 55
RECORDER.	
Total revenue	$2,001 50
Salaries	1,381 33
Balace accruing to county	$ 621 17
SHERIFF.	
Total revenue	$2,345 56
Salaries and expenses	2,000 13
Balance accruing to county	$ 345 43
REGISTER.	
Total revenue	$ 276 00
Salaries	361 66
Balance loss to the county	$ 85 66
RECAPITULATION.	
Gain in Clerk of Courts office	15 35
Gain in Clerk of Orphans' Court office	123 76
Gain in Coroner's office	97 09
Gain in District Attorney's office	2,153 67
Gain in Prothonotary's office	846 55
Gain in Recorder's office	621 17
Gain in Sheriff's office	345 43
Total	$4,203 02
Loss in Register's office	85 66
Net gain to the county for month	$4,117 36

STORM AT ROCHESTER.

The vicinity of Rochester, in Beaver county, was visited by one of the heaviest rains on Saturday morning that has ever been witnessed there. Considerable damage resulted to property at Baden and Remington. Telebough and Crows were never before known to be so high as on that day. Fences were carried off, gardens and corn-fields were washed out, and loose timbers were swept away by the volumes of water, creating fearful destruction all along their pathway. Stone and gravel were washed upon the railroad track to the depth of five feet at Freedom, delaying the trains for an hour or more. The farmers experienced a severe loss in having their crops beat down, and standing shocks of wheat scattered broadcast and destroyed.

ABOUT A PAIR OF HORSES.

Michael White filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, against Michael Burkholder, to recover possession of a pair of horses, wagon and set of harness, valued at $700. Plaintiff alleges that the defendant claims the property by virtue of an alleged agreement entered into on the 2d of July, 1874. That he never, of his own free will, or while in sane condition, made any such agreement, and if he did make it at all, it was while in such a state of intoxication as to deprive him of reason and understanding and to render him incapable of contracting, of which defendent had knowledge, and of which he was partially responsible. That the consideration claimed to have been given was the transfer of a mortgage of $500 to the plaintiff by the defendant, which is inadequate.

The plaintiff therefore asks the Court to cancel the agreement, and that this property may be restored to him.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANIES.

MEETING OF THE PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY COMPANIES TO MAKE A STATEMENT OF THEIR LOSSES.

A meeting of the representatives of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Insurance Co's was held Wednesday morning at the office of the Artisan's Company for the purpose of making out a full statement of their losses at the recent oil Wehawken, N. J.

The following table exhibits the classified losses of the Pittsburgh Companies.

ON THE WEHAWKEN DOCKS, BUILDINGS AND PIERS.

Western	$ 2,500
Pittsburgh	2,500
Citizens'	2,500
People's	1,250
City	1,250
Artisans'	1,250
Allegheny	1,250
Allemania	1,250
Monongahela	1,250
Federal	1,250
Teutonia	1,250
South Side	1,250
Humboldt	1,250
	$20,000

ON OIL IN TANKS.

Pittsburgh	$5,000
Western	4,000
People's	2,750
Citizen's	2,500
City	2,500
Artisans'	2,500
Allegheny	3,000
Allemania	2,500
Boatman's	3,000
Iron City	2,500
Pennsylvania	3,000
Teutonia	2,000
Ben Franklin	2,750
Total	$38,000

ON EMPTY BARRELS.

Boatman's	2,000
National	2,000
Federal	1,250
Total	$5,250

RECAPITULATION.

On docks, buildings and piers	$20,000
On oil in tanks	38,000
On empty barrels	5,250
Total	$63,250

It was agreed at the meeting, to appoint Major W. G. McCandless, of the Continental Company, who is now in the East the representative of the Pittsburgh companies in the matter, to act on their behalf.

U. S. COURT JURORS.

NAMES OF THOSE CHOSEN TO SERVE AT U. S. COURT AT ERIE.

The following named persons have been chosen to serve on the Grand and Petit Juries of the United States Circuit and District Court at Erie, to meet next Monday, the 20th instant:

GRAND JURY.

Hon. A. G. Olmstead, Potter county; Hon. J. P. Sterrett, Pittsburgh; Hon. F. H. Collier, Pittsburgh; Joseph S. Wareham, Mifflin county; Col. C. Dorrance, Luzerne county; M. Swartzwelder, Esq., Pittsburgh; Col. C. Knorr, Columbia county; James G. Milligan, Pittsburgh; Hon. Harry White, Indiana; G. W. McCracken, Lawrence county; Alfred Slack, Allegheny; W. Van Kirk, Pittsburgh; D. V. Derrickson, Meadville; Robert Cowden, Crawford county; H. S. Watson, Fayette; Samuel Steele, Fayette; A. G. McCafferty, Butler; John H. Sawyer, Pittsburgh; John Murray, Pittsburgh; Robert Tallon, Beaver; Erasmus Wilson, Pittsburgh; G. M. Alexander, Pittsburgh; H. L. Diffenbach, Columbia county.

PETIT JURY.

Rev. R. F. Wilson, Bedford county; Jos. Farquhar, Washington county; C. J. Barclay, Columbia county; Rev. T. H. Hanna, Allegheny; D. W. Moore, Altoona; M. M. Brockman, Washington county; Robert Bennett, Lycoming county; Rev. W. J. Robinson, Allegheny City; Jesse Reed, Fayette county; Moses Sullivan, Butler county; E. L. Christman, Washington county; L. D. Rogers, Venango county; August Ammon, Pittsburgh; J. W. McKay, Erie; A. G. Craig, Erie; Louis Hagar, Erie; D. W. Wakefield, Fayette; W. C. Negley, Butler; James A. Stewart, Allegheny City; J. R. McLain, Washington county; John Regan, Allegheny City; George W. Hood, Indiana; Thompson Warnock, Beaver; Rev. A. J. Rich, Pittsburgh; W. H. Taylor, Washington; Wesley Grier, Pittsburgh; A. D. Mellinger, Allegheny City; George Wilson, Pittsburgh; W. P. Hastings, Washington; Jos. Cook, Fayette; George M. Fisher, Washington; W. P. Searight, Fayette; P. F. Rohrbacker, Pittsburgh; N. K. Wade, Washington county; James Forsyth, Pittsburgh; Caleb Collum, Beaver; Alvan Dunham, Washington county; J. W. Browning, Erie county; R. McCullough, Pittsburgh; S. B. Bentley, Monongahela City; Edwin Fowler, Butler; J. L. Robertson, Pittsburgh; Robert A. Hodgins, Washington; Frank Bowser, Butler; W. Alexander, Pittsburgh; George Buchanan, Washington; S. McClelland, Erie county; W. C. Wiley, Washington; F. Purviance, Butler; J. D. Thompson, Pittsburgh; J. R. Black, Fayette.

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DEMOCRATIC CONFEREE MEETING.

HON. JACOB TURNEY OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY, NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS FROM THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Democratic Conferees of the Twenty-first Congressional District, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene, met at 11 o'clock Tuesday in the parlor of the St. Charles Hotel, Wood street.

After effecting an organization Hon. C. E. Boyle, of Fayette, Hon. A. Patton, of Greene, and Hon. Jacob Turney, of Westmoreland were nominated.

The delegates were:

Fayette—Messrs. S. H. Smith, W. A. McDowell and W. S. Strickler.

Greene—Messrs. J. A. J. Buchanan, J. W. Hays and John Dowlin.

Westmoreland—Messrs. A. A. Stewart, W. C. Guffey and G. W. Frick.

The contest was long and animated, though good humored throughout. Four adjournments were had and the meeting lasted until after dark.

At length, on the twenty-sixth ballot, the Greene county delegation came over to Turney, giving him six out of the nine votes cast, when, on motion, Mr. Turney's nomination was made unanimous.

Messrs. S. H. Smith, J. W. Hays and W. A. McDonald were then appointed a committee to apprise Mr. Turney of his nomination, which being done, the gentleman was brought into the parlor and made an appropriate speech, after which, the convention adjourned.

Mr. Turney is a gentleman well qualified to represent his district in Congress, and his election is a foregone conclusion.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

In this court sitting at chambers Wednesday the following business was transacted:

Petition of Frank Roads bankrupt, of Northumberland county, for discharge from bankruptcy, was presented, and an order made for a final hearing before Register Detweiler.

In the case of Burkshalter; Master & Co., creditors, vs. James Kimpner; surviving partner of Monard & Kimpner, debtors, an order was granted to show cause why the said debtors should not be adjudged bankrupt, and was made returnable on the 31st instant.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	109¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881	115¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	112¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	115½
Five-Twenties, 1864	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	116¾
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	116⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867	117
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	117¼
Ten Forties	112⅞
Ten Forties (coupons)	112⅞
Currency Sixes	116¾
New Five Per Cents	112⅞

STOCKS.

Western Union	71¼
Adams Express	106
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	74
American Express	60
United States Express	79
Pacific Mail	43⅞
New York Central	99
Erie	31⅝
Harlem	125⅝
Michigan Central	69
Michigan Southern	71¾
Union Pacific	25¾
Illinois Central	97
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87¾
Northwestern	37¾
Northwestern preferred	60⅞
Northwestern common	41⅞
Rock Island	98⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	51
Toledo and Wabash	34¾
Fort Wayne	93½
Chicago and Alton	102
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾
C. C. and I. C.	16¾

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVENMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	117⅝
Five-Twenties, 1862	112¼
Five-Twenties, 1864	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	116⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	116¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	117
Five-Twenties, 1868	117¼
New Fives	112⅞
Ten-Forties	112⅞
Currency Sixes	116¾

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	487
Missouri	92¾
Tennessee, old	78
Tennessee, new	78
Virginia, new	30
Virginia, old	38
North Carolina, old	19
North Carolina, new	20

STOCKS.

Canton	50
Western Union Telegraph	71¼
Quick Silver	30
Adams Express	106¾
Fargo	74
American Express	60¼
United States Express	79
Pacific Mail	44⅛
New York Central	99
Erie	32¼
Erie preferred	48
Harlem	128
Harlem preferred	128
Michigan Central	69
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	87¾
Northwestern common	38⅜
Northwestern preferred	54¾
Rock Island	97
New Jersey Central	105
St. Paul	34¾
St. Paul preferred	52
Toledo and Wabash	34¾
Toledo and Wabash preferred	65
Fort Wayne	92
Terre Haute	7
Terre Haute preferred	24
B. H. and E.	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	102
Chicago and Alton preferred	104
Ohio and Mississippi	24
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	71
Burlington and Quincy	101
Lake Shore	72¾
Panama	[illegible]
Illinois Central	93
Union Pacific	25¾
Central Pacific	91
Union	81
Hartford and Erie	1¼
Delaware & Lackawana	108¾

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, July 16, 1874.

REMARKS—Leading dealers report a steady improvement in trade generally, whilst for certain products the market was fairly active. The improvement in the weather has assisted trade very materially. No new features of any remarkable character in the movement of prices presented themselves. The demand for Eggs was fairly active at the advance we have before noted; the present prices will soon increase the supply, when prices will take a tumble. Butter—The demand for choice roll butter is as active as ever; all good parcels find ready purchasers at full prices. Apples—The new crop is coming in slowly; prices are considered pretty steep. Flour—We can report a moderate demand for this article for local purposes, with an occasional order for shipment; prices have undergone no particular change, although to effect the sale of a round lot a slight concession would no doubt be made; the new wheat is coming in slowly; the quality so far, is the best we have had for many years; this insures us good bread for the next season. Bacon—We have to report a firm market and an active demand; the advance before reported has been well maintained; holders of round lots feel good over the situation.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	2,227	Wheat, sks	340
Oats, sks	1,200	Apples, bbls	27
Butter, pgs	24	Bacon, tres	125
Corn, sks	510	Bacon, pcs	3,768

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—We have nothing new to note as relates to prices or demands; sales for some time past have been confined to the wants of the local trade; prices are nominal.

APPLES—The new crop is coming in slowly; prices as yet are pretty steep; sales were reported at $5 00 per bbl.

ALES—The market continues steady with a fair trade demand. The current rates are as follows: India ale $11 per barrel; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion; bass English ale in fair supply; as prices are unchanged we omit figures.

BEANS—Are in moderate supply; the firmness we have noted for some time continues; choice lots sold at $2 50,2 75@3 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Dealers report a firm market and a good demand; sales of white wax at 38@40c; yellow 35@36c; dark 30@32c per lb.

BROOM CORN—We have to report a quiet market and a moderate demand for the various grades; the rates are, hurl 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c per lb.

BAGGING—We can report a fair trade demand for the various sizes: we quote Penn mill two bushel at 35c; two and a half do 40c; three bushel 50c each.

BUTTER—The firmness we have before noted continues; the advance has been fully maintained; we are reported sales of common and mixed lots at 10, 12@15c; medium to prime 18, 20@22c; choice 25c per lb.

BROOMS—Are in good supply and as prices have undergone no change we omit them.

CHEESE—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the receipts continue fair and sales were regular; Ohio factory 12½@13c; Ohio dairy in light supply; prices are very uncertain at 8@10c per lb; Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c per lb.

CARBON OIL—We have to report a continued dull market, we have never seen it more so; we quote nominally at the works by the car load f. o. b. at 10¼@10½c; in a jobbing way the usual advance is charged.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE—Dealers complain of a hard market, with sales by the car load delivered at $2 75@3 00 per ton.

COTTON SHEETING AND YARNS—Penn mill card rates are: A No 1 4-4 sheeting 11c; Nonatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B fine 9½c; white carpet chain fine 31c; colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Steady with sales at $7 50@8 per case.

CRACKERS—The supply was equal to the demand; we quote: Water 7c; oyster 6½@7c, soda 7c, extra do 9½c, butter 7c, Boston extra 9½c, Scotch buiscuit 11½c, ginger snaps 11c, hard tack 10c, Graham 7c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Are dull; prices are too uncertain to quote correctly; we omit figures.

EGGS—Are firm with sales at 21@23c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was quiet, prices of winter wheat being barely sustained; we quote: Bakers flour at $6; St. Louis $9@9 50; white winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $7@7 25. Rye flour $6. Corn meal $3 50. Graham flour $7 25@7 50. The mills are doing a good business, but prices are unchanged.

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. Coffee seems to be at a standstill in the East. The same may be said of this market. The tendency, however, is to lower prices. Sugars are firm with a good demand. Prices have an upward tendency. Syrups and molasses are held firmly at quoted prices. The following are the card rates:

Green Coffees—Fancy 26½c; choice 25½c; prime 24c; good 22c; Java 34c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio, coffee in papers is now at 29c; loose 28½c. Roasted Java 40c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10⅝c; Standard B 10⅜c; Standard extra C 10⅛c; Standard hards 11½c; Franklin extra C 9⅞c; American extra C, 9¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 26@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentias 13@14c per lb; currants 7¼@8c per lb; prunes 13½@14c per lb.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 50 per box; Procter & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

Candles—Mould candles 11c; stearine 14c; star do 19c.

GRAIN—The grain market for a day or two past has been a quiet one; prices have undergone no particular change. Wheat sold at the following: new No. 1 red winter $1 25; new amber and white $1 35; No. 1 old red $1 35; No. 2 do $1 30. The new crop of wheat coming in is highly spoken of by parties who know; in fact it is doubtless one of the best ever harvested. Corn—The demand has fallen off, with light stocks to operate with; previous prices are maintained; we quote prime ear 77@78c for high mixed; shelled 74@76c for low mixed. Oats—the receipts have fallen off; holders are firm; white 61@63c; mixed 58@60c. Rye steady at $1@1 05. Barley out of season; nothing doing.

FISH—The market has been a quiet one. The following are the card prices: No. 1 extra mess Mackerel, per bbl., $29; No. 1 mess do $26; extra No. 1 shore $21; extra No. 1 bay $18; No. 1 bay $17; extra No. 2 $16; No. 2 bay $14; new No. 3, $10. George's Codfish, per 100 pounds, $6 50; medium do $5. Lake Trout $7 50. White Fish $7 25. Lake Herring $5 50. Potomac Herring, bbls., $6 75; do half bbls., $3 63. Potomac Shad, half bbls., $7. Burlington Herring, S. C., 50 in a box, $1 75.

POTATOES—The market is again well supplied with the new crop; prices are tending downward; we can report sales at $5 25 per barrel.

POULTRY—Are held firmly; we can report sales of spring chickens at 45@60c per pair.

HOMINY—In steady demand at $5@5 25 per bbl.

HAY—The baled market was decidedly firmer; we can report sales of baled on wharf and from depot at $22@24; wagon hay sold at various prices.

PROVISIONS AND BACON—The market was a firm one with a good trade demand; the new card rates are: Hams extra sugar cured canvassed 15c¼; shoulders, 10c; plain 8¾c; breakfast bacon, 13½c; dried beef 17c½; beef tongues, $7 00@7 50 per dozen; rib sides 10¾c; short rib, 11¼c; clear 11¾c; mess pork, $20 00; prime leaf lard—tierces 12½c; refined 12½c; half barrels 13¼c; buckets, 14c; in 3 lb caddies 14¼c; in 5 lb caddies 14c; in 3 lb pails 15¼c; in 5 lb pails 15c; in 6 lb pails, 14¾c. Ham sausage 10c per lb.

LARD OIL—Market; we quote winter strained 88@90c; summer do 84@86c; No 2 76@80c per gallon.

RAGS—Are quiet at 2¾@3c per lb.

TALLOW—The demand is improving with light stocks to operate with; we note sales at 6¾@7c per lb.

SEEDS—Dull; prices altogether nominal.

SALT—In fair supply. we quote by the car load at $1 60@1 65; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85 per bbl.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 16, 1874.

REMARKS—The market for crude exhibited a slight improvement, prices having advanced 2½@5c per barrel since our last issue. The market for refined is dull and weak in sympathy with the Eastern markets which have fallen off about ⅛@¼c since our last report.

CRUDE.

We quote crude at 72½@75c for United at wells; 75@77½c for Union; immediate shipment 85c; Union and United at rivar are quoted at $1 00@1 05. The transactions were very limited, only one sale of 2,000 barrels United being reported.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 00 per barrel; at wells 60c. The market is quiet and dull.

REFINED.

The refined market is unchanged but rather weak, in sympathy with the eastern markets. We quote at 10¼@10⅜c in car lots at works.

New York—The market is quiet and lower. Refined is quoted at 12 1-16@12⅛c spot.

Philadelphia—Spot 12c; August delivery 12½c.

OIL BARRELS

The market is quiet; city $1 50@1 53; country $1 40@1 43.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, July 15—The Herald says: The markets are quiet and unchanged on upper road the market was $1 02½@1 05. At Parkers the market was nominally 97½@1 00 at river and 70c at wells for United; immediate shipment 82½@85c.

The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.

1,500 bbls spot	$1 05
300 bbls spot	$1 02½

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls United at wells	70

NEW YORK, July 15.—Closing of 14th.—Market quiet and lower; 2,000 crude in bulk at 4½c; do shipping 8¾@8⅞c; refined 3,000 barrels July 12 1-16c; 6,500 barrels August 1st to 15th at 12½c; cases 16¾@16⅞c; naptha 7½c. Philadelphia—moderate demand; 3,000 bbls refined July 12c.

TIDIOUTE, July 15.—Market dull at 72½c at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, July 15.—Market quiet; no business; held at 95c@$1.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 14.—Market dull; nothing doing; held at 90@95c.

OIL CITY, July 15.—Market quiet at $1 07½1 10.

TITUSVILLE, July 15.—Market quiet and unchanged; nominally $1 05.

PARKER'S LANDING, July 15.—Market for United 72½@75c at wells; Union 75@77½c at wells.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Market quiet; S. W. 12c; crude 4¾c; cases 16c; sales none; futures, August at 12¼

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 16, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market was well supplied with stock, the entire offerings reaching about 900 head, consisting principally of Western stock. Among the number were some 260 head driven in from the adjoining counties, showing an excess over the offerings of the previous week. In point of quality they were considerably mixed, a good many of them consisting of grassers, but they were generally of a better grade than was previously offered, and consisted of stock suitable for city butchers, being purchased in Chicago with that view. Common stock, of which there was an over supply, was very dull; buyers for that description were not on hand. As the supply was in excess of the demand several lots were forwarded to East Liberty, the owners being disposed to see what could be done there. As the late rains were general, the pasture will soon revive again. The cattle will consequently improve.

The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra butcher's stock fine and smooth	$7 00@7 25
Prime butcher's stock fine and smooth	6 50@6 75
Good butcher's stock fine and smooth	$6 00@6 25
Common to fair Grassers	$3 25@5 50
Bulls, as per quality	3 00@4 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS

The supply on sale was largely in excess of the demand. The result was low prices were the rule, not the exception. The market was dull and dragging, and a good many head were left unsold. If shippers would but confine themselves to the demand of the market, a marked improvement would soon be inaugurated; but the way in which they poured sheep into the yards this week was enough to destroy what tone the market had, and the result is recorded. What it wanted is a good article. The current rates were: good, 5@5½c; common to medium 3¼@4½c per lb. Lambs ranged from $1 50@4 00 per head as to size and condition.

HOGS.

There was but little inquiry for hogs. This is no more than is looked for at this season. The offerings were quite small. Sales of a few head were reported at $5 00, 6 00@6 50 per cwt.; top $7 00, being an advance over last week's prices.

CALVES

were in light supply. Sales were made at 5½@6c per lb.

FRESH COWS.

Some 15 or 20 head were on sale. Prices ranged from $30, $40@50 per head.

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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 16, 1874.

REMARKS—There has been a general change in the higher rates in all the trunk lines from Chicago eastward. This necessitates a change from here. The rates from this point have been advanced to the following:

PRESENT RATES.

To New York, per cwt	30c
To Philadelphia do	25c
To Baltimore do	28c

According to the new arrangements which went into effect last week, all rebates have been dispensed with, placing all engaged in the trade on the same footing, the large dealers having no advantage over the smaller ones. The movement will no doubt cause the withdrawal of some of the monopolizers from business.

CATTLE.

There was a good trade demand. Business was fair, the sales being larger than the previous week. The largest portion of the supply consisted of half-fatted grassers and thin Cherokees and Texas. As was to be expected for them, prices declined from 20@30c per cwt. Prime native steers being in light supply were in good demand at current rates. The principal sales made were for the Philadelphia, Baltimore and our own market. The New Yorkers for some reason or other were holding back.

The following are the current rates.

PRICES.

Extra native steers, fine and smooth	$6 40@6 50
Prime native steers, fine and smooth	6 25@6 35
Good native steers, fine and smooth	6 00@6 25
Grassers, as per quality and condition	3 50@5 50
Texas and Cherokees, as per quality and condition	2 75@4 00
Bulls, aseto quality and condition	3 00@4 50

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was a light one. The demand appeared better than the previous week, holders generally asking an advance. The change in the weather will be favorable for holders who will no doubt make good use of the same.

The rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lb, fine wool	$5 50@5 75
Prime 90@95 lb do	5 00@5 25
80@85 lb	4 50@4 75
70@75 lb	3 00@4 50

HOGS.

The market continues to rule firm with a good demand and a small stock to operate with. Prices have further advanced. They are now the highest noted for some time. We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Prime Philadelphia	$6 75@7 00
Good mixed	6 10@6 15
Good to prime Yorkers	5 75@6 00

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PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 16, 1874.

REMARKS—Dealers continue to report a very active market. Prices, however have undergone scarcely any change. Of course dealers are apart in their views in regard to the future as well as the present. This, however, is nothing new. Growers contend that prices are too low, but buyers fail to take that view of the subject. There is always too sides to a question. Some of the growers are holding off for 50c. Many persons in a similar situation would learn something from last year's operations, but the wool growers at present don't belong to that family. It will cost something to carry their stocks over to next season, but it would not astonish us if it was done. The general outlook is certainly a good one. The following are the ruling figures:

PRICES.

Fine wool, XXX	48c
Fine wool, XX	46c
Fine wool, X	45c
Tub-washed	45c
Common and medium	40@43c
Pulled wool	30@35c

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7. Sterling weak and lower at 486@486¾ for sixty days and 488½@489 for sight. Customs receipts $267,000.

Gold dull at 109¾@109⅞ closing at the former figure. Carrying rates 2@1 per cent. and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $368,000. Clearings $16,000,000. Governments firm. Prices well maintained. State bonds neglected. Railroads dull.

The stock market opened panicky at ½@1½ per cent. lower prices than closing quotations yesterday and continued weak until an additional decline of ¼@⅞ per cent. was reached, when there was a rally and a general advance. The Chicago fire was used by the bear party to depress the market, but on announcement that the loss would not be so great as at first reported the market improved as before stated. During the last hour of business the market was quiet and prices reacted ¼ to ½ per cent. from the highest point of the day. Shortly before the close, however, a firmer feeling set in and the decline was recovered, closing quotations having generally been the highest made.

The rally in the market at the close was chiefly in sympathy with the rise of the Pacific Mail to 44⅞, and in Panama to 110⅞, which stocks advanced on a rumor that Pacific Mail had leased the Panama. The facts in the case are as follows: the directors of both companies have been talking over the subject for months, and the committee appointed by a joint meeting of directors on Tuesday have the matter in charge. The plan proposed is for Pacific Mail to make a running arrangement of some kind to operate the Panama road as neither company can lease the other according to their charter. Beside this arrangement, it is proposed that Pacific Mail is to relay the Panama with steel rails as the old iron rails are worn out, pay interest on the Panama bonded debt, provide for a sinking fund, pay 12 per cent. per annum to the Panama stockholders in quarterly installments and after this give to the Panama company one-half of the net earnings. This plan wiil probably be adopted. The Pacific Mail steamship company have contracted for the construction of three new steamers. Among the sales to-day were 31,000 shares of Western Union, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 17,000 Erie, 43,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Union Pacific, 17,000 Northwest, 8,000 Rock Island, 6,000 St. Paul and 8,000 Wabash. The market closed strong.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cotton nominally and lower at 17⅜c. Flour scarcely so firm and quotations unchanged. Wheat less active and lower; No 2 spring $1 34@1 35; No 2 Milwaukee $1 36. Rye quiet at $1 10@1 13. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair demand; western mixed 77@78½c; white western 84@90c. Oats more active; mixed western 63@65c; white 67½@70c. Hay, hops and groceries unchanged. Petroleum crude 4⅞@5c; refined 12@12½c. Eggs dull at 22@24c. Leather firm at 27@30c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 43@65c; pulled 33@53c. Pork quiet at $19 75. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet; bellies 9⅛@9⅜c; middles quiet at 10⅛@10⅜c. Lard heavy; prime steam 11 15-16. Butter—western 18@28c. Cheese 9@12c. Whisky scarcely so firm at 98½@99c.

DRY GOODS.

The package trade in some departments was fairly active. The market for cotton goeds was better at steady prices. Cotton flannels were freely distributed by some of the agents at the opening prices. Wool flannels more active, and blankets in improved request at about last season's prices. Fancy cassimeres and repellents fairly active.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 2 spring $1 12½@1 12⅞ spot; $1 12½@1 12⅞ seller July; $1 08⅞ seller August; rejected 99c. Corn dull and closed firmer; No 2 mixed 61@65½c, closing at 61c bid spot and seller July; 60⅞ seller August. Rye steady at $1 00 spot. Oats dull and strong; No 2, 50½c spot; 47½c seller July; 35c seller August. Barley dull and nominal. Pork active $19 95@20 00 seller for September. Lard quiet and unchanged in every respect at 11⅜c spot and seller July and August. Whisky 95c. On call board in the afternoon wheat closed steady and in moderate demand at $1 12⅜c July; $1 08⅞ seller August. Corn dull and prices are nominal at 61½c July and 60⅞c seller August.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Cotton dull at 16½c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat firm at $1 12@1 20. Corn firm at 66@68c. Oats scarce at 56@62c. Rye scarce; held at $1 05@1 10. Pork—demand fair and market firm; small sales at $19 75@19 87½, generally held at $20. Lard—demand fair and prices advanced; summer 11@11½c; kettle jobbing at 12¾@13c. Bulkmeats—demand good at full prices; shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9½@9¾c; clear 10c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 8¾, 10⅝, 10⅞@11c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn—mixed western firm; new, 78c; old, 79c. Oats were demoralized—western mixed, 68c; white, 70c. Rye quiet. Provisions strong and unchanged. Butter—western scarce and firm at 23@24c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whiskey firm, with small sales at $1 00.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 15.—The demand for all kinds of wool continues steady. Combings and delaine fleeces are sought after, and all available lots are readily taken at current rates. Most of the large mills have a supply for the present. Foreign advices are still quite favorable, and there is no margin for shipment to this side. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 52@55c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 50@52c; combing and delaine fleeces 50@60c for washed and 42½@47c for unwashed; Kentucky and California spring 30@40c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Flour active; State, Indiana and Wisconsin $7@7 25. Wheat dull at $1 40@1 42. Rye steady at $1. Corn steady at 78@83c. Oats active at 75@77c. Pork held at $19 12½@20. Beef—shoulders 8¼@8⅝c; salted do 7¾@8c. Lard held at 11⅞@12½c. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Eggs easy; new western 23@25c. Coffee dull; Rio 19½@23c; Java 25@26c gold. Refined Petroleum nominal at 12½c. Whisky firm at 98c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Cotton quiet; middling at 16½c. Flour dull at $4 25@8 50. Corn firm at 82@83c. Lard 12¼@13½c. Pork $21. Bacon 8⅜, 11¼@11¾c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 15.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 white Wabash new $1 47; No 2 old $1 48¼; No 1 white Michigan $1 40; No 2 do $1 28. Corn dull and lower; high mixed cash and seller August 66c; low mixed 65½@65¾c. Oats in active demand and prices advanced; No 1 58c; Michigan 56c; rejected 51c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—Flour steady at $5 25. Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee $1 20; No 2, $1 17¾. Oats dull; No 2, 52c. Corn dull and declined 1c; No 2 mixed 62½c. Rye dull. Barley dull; No 1, firm $1 05 for September.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 15.—Cotton dull at 14½@15½c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 99c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—Cotton dull at 16¼c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork 20½. Bacon steady at 8¾, 10⅝@11¼c. Lard 13@13½c. Bulkmeats, demand good at 7⅜, 9⅝@10¼c. Whisky 94c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Wheat quiet at $1 20@1 25. Corn steady at 70@71c. Oats firmer at 56@60c. Petroleum dull; standard white 10c; Ohio State test 13c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 15.—Wheat dull; No. 3 white Wabash $1 49. Corn dull; high mixed 73c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 15.—Consols for money 92⅝@92¾; account 92¾@92⅞; 5-20s, '65, 108¾; do '67, 109; 10-40s 105; new 5s 105; New York Central 92; Erie 29½@29¾; preferred 47.

Linseed oil 27s 9d@28s.

PARIS, July 15.—Rentes 61 francs, 70c.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Cotton a shade easier; middling upland at 8¼@8½d; Orleans 8⅜d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,500; bales; for speculation and export 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Cheese 61s.

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FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 16, 1874

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ ℔	25c
Beef, round steak, ℔ ℔	18c
Fresh mutton, ℔ ℔	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ℔ ℔	10@12c
Fresh veal, ℔ ℔	10@12c
Corned beef, ℔ ℔	10c
Ham, ℔ ℔	12.
Sugar cured shoulders	11c
Pickled pork, ℔ ℔	10c
Dried beef, ℔ ℔	20c
Breakfast bacon, ℔ ℔	14@16c
Sausage meat, ℔ ℔	12½c
FISH.	
Lake fish, ℔ ℔	10 c
POULTRY.	
Chickens, per pair	50@75c
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
FRUITS AND BERRIES.	
Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ℔ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ℔ dozen	40@75c
Cranberries, per quart	15c
Strawberries	25c
Goosberries, per quart	10c
Cherries, per quart	15c
Raspberries, per quart	20c
Currants, per quart	10c
VEGETABLES.	
New Potatoes, per peck	60c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Cabbages, per head	15c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c
Radishes, 3 bunches	15c
Rhcubarb, 3 bunches	15c
Green peas, ¼ peck	18c
Lettuce, 3 bunches	10c
Beans, ½ peck	30c
Beets, per bunch	0c
BUTTER.	
Prime to choice yellow print, per ℔	40@45c
Choice yellow roll, per ℔	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per ℔	20@25c
Cheese, per ℔	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	25c
TEAS.	
Best Y. H. tea per lb	$1 00
Best G. P. tea per lb	1 90
Best black tea per lb	80
Choice black tea per lb	70
Fine black tea per lb	50
Choice English tea per lb	80
Fine English tea per lb	50
Best Japan tea per lb	1 00
Choice Japan tea per lb	80
Fine Japan tea per lb	50
SUGARS.	
Extra C. coffee sugar, per lb	9c
Extra A. coffee sugar, per lb	10c
FLOUR.	
Best family flour, per bbl	$10
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.	
Choice, per gallon	.80
Choice Silver Drips	.90
Choice Golden Syrup	.90
Prime S. H. Molasses	.60
Common S. H. Molasses	.3

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WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 16, 1874

	Per gal.	
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00	
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10	
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50	
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00	
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50	
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25	
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00	
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25	
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0	
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00	
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75	
Holland Gin	2 90@5 55	
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 7	
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50	
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75	
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00	
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00	
Rum "Jamaica;"	3 00@5 5	
	Quarts.	Pints
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$26 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 00@1 01	

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NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, July 16, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	℔ case	$7 50
Less quantity	℔ case	8 00
Greenwich lye (50 cases)	℔ case	7 20
Potash—50 cs. (del'd in Phil)	℔ case	8 00
Less quantity	℔ case	8 5
Bicarb soda—25 kegs	℔ ℔	5½@6 c
Less quantity	℔ ℔	6 @6¼c
Sal soda—25 kegs	℔ ℔	@2⅝c
Less quantity	℔ ℔	@3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	℔ ℔	@2½c
Less quantity	℔ ℔	@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	℔ ℔	@7 c
Less quantity	℔ ℔	@8 c
Copperas—20 bbls	℔ ℔	@1¾c
Less quantity	℔ ℔	@2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	℔ ℔	@3½c
Less quantity	℔ ℔	@4 c
Sulphuric acid	℔ ℔	@3⅝c
Muriatic acid	℔ ℔	@4½c
Nitric acid	℔ ℔	@15 c
Chloride calcium	℔ ℔	@2½c
Pure alumina	℔ ℔	@10 c
Lump alum	℔ ℔	3½@4 c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 16. 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

			Per keg
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads			$4 25
8d and 9d " " "			4 28
6d and 7d " " "			4 5
4d and 5d nails			4 75
3d nails			5 50
2d nails			6 75
FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$7 00	Clinch nails	$5 75
2d	7 75	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	4 25
10d to 30d	5 25	BARREL.	
8d and 9d	5 25	⅜ inch	7 00
6d and 7d	5 50	⅞ inch	5 75
FINISHING.		1 inch	5 55
10d to 30d	5 50	1⅛ inch	6 00
8d	5 75	1¼ inch	5 75
6d	6 00	1⅜ inch	5 25
4d	625	1½ inch	5 00

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, United States treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on lls of less amount than fifty dollars.

TOBACCO MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 16, 1874.

Following are the jobbers' prices, wit. the usual discount for large lots:

Spun Roll	$53@56	Virginia Navy	48@58
Flounders	55@57	Atlantic cable	55@58
Tens	52@55	Americal Coil	54@57
Navy	50@54	Scotch Snuff	15@18
Louisv' Navy	55@58	Fine Cuts	59@90
Richmond do.	45@58		

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 17, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acid.				Magne cal	℔	80	@1 00
Acetic	℔	16	@ 20	—Carb	℔	35	@ 40
Citric	℔1	48	@1 53	Manna S F	℔		[illegible]
Oxalic	℔	22	@ 25	Morph sul	oz7	25	@7 55
Sulph.	℔		3½	Nutm No 1	℔		1 50
Tartaric	℔	66	@ 68	Oil anise		3 50	@4 00
Alcohol,	gal 2	00	@2 20	Bergamot	℔7	00	
Aloes.				—Castor			2 7½
Cape			20	—Cinnam'n		2 00	2 10
Socot			75	—Cloves	℔3	75	
Am Carb	℔	26	@	Cod liver	gal 2	00	@2 50
—Aqua	℔	11	@ 13	Lemon	℔	4 90	@5 25
Annatto	℔	60	@ 70	Linseed,	gal	1 00	@1 05
Ashes				Neats F,	gal	90	@1 00
—Soda	℔	4½	@ 5½	Olive,	gal	1 75	@2 00
Bal. Copa	℔	1 00	@1 07	—quarts,	doz	6 25	@10 00
Bay Rum,	gal 3	25	@3 50	—pints,	doz	3 25	@5 50
Bark				Origan	℔	70	@1 20
Cassia	℔	38	@ 46	Pepperm't	℔5	00	@6 00
Cinch Red	℔1	30	@1 40	Rosemary	℔1	00	@1 25
Cinch Pale	℔	80	@ 85	Sassafras	℔	90	@1 00
Cinch Com	℔	38	@ 48	Sperm,	gal 2	30	@2 50
Black Lead				Tanners,	gal	57	@ 60
American	℔	5	@ 6	Whale,	gal	95	@1 00
East India	℔	11	@ 12	Winterg'n			5 75
German	℔	7	@ 8	Opium Tu	℔10	87	
Blue Mass	℔		1 05	Pl Paris,	bbl	4 00	@4 50
Blue Vi r	℔	13½	@14 ½	Potass.			
Borax re	℔	19	@ 21	Bichrom	℔		[illegible]
Brims roll	℔	4½	@ 5½	Chlorate	℔		[illegible]
—Flor Sul	℔	5½	@ 6½	Iodide	℔4	50	[illegible]
Calomel A	℔		2 05	Putty	℔	3½	@ 5
—English	℔		2 75	Quin sulp	oz2	60	@2 70
Camp ref	℔	35	@ 40	Rosin	℔5	50	[illegible]
Canthar's	℔		2 13	Root			
Cham. Ger.	℔		44	Gentian	℔		[illegible]
—Roman	℔		[illegible]	Ginger E I	℔		[illegible]
Chloroform	℔1	15	@1 25	" Jamca	℔		[illegible]
Cloves	℔	[illegible]		Ipecac pow	℔		[illegible]
Cochineal	℔	[illegible]		Jalap pow	℔		[illegible]
Con lye	case 7	75	[illegible]	Licorice	℔	16	[illegible]
Copperas	℔	2	@ 3	Rhub E I	℔		[illegible]
Cream Tar	℔	47	@ 49	Sars Hon	℔		[illegible]
Cubebs	℔	18	@ 20	Senega	℔		[illegible]
Cudbear	℔	25	@ 30	Valeri En	℔		[illegible]
Emery Ex.	℔	10	@ 12	" Germ	℔		[illegible]
Et Nit sps	℔	40	@ 44	Sal Ammo	℔		[illegible]
—Sulph	℔	65	@ 70	—Epsom	℔		[illegible]
Ext Logw	℔	10½	@ 11	—Soda	℔		[illegible]
—Liq Cala	℔	44	@ 50	Seed.			
—Italian	℔	30	@ 35	Canary	℔	7⅞	@ 8½
—Sicily	℔	25	@ 35	Hemp	℔	7	@ 7⅞
Fustic	℔	3	@ 4	Cardamo	℔		[illegible]
Galls Ale	℔	30	@ 35	Mustard	℔	12	@ 15
Gum				Senna Al	℔		[illegible]
Arabic sts	℔	30	@ 40	" E In	℔		[illegible]
" White	℔	50	@ 65	Bi Carb	℔		[illegible]
Myrrh T'k	℔	[illegible]		Soap Cast	℔	12	[illegible]
Shellac	℔	70	@ 80	—Cast wh	℔	18	[illegible]
Trag s'rts	℔	35	@ 75	Sugar L'd	℔	28	[illegible]
" Flake	℔	90	[illegible]	Turp spe	gal	47	@ 50
Hoffm's A	℔		@ 45	Varnish.			
Indigo Ma	℔1	00	@1 20	Copal,	gal	1 50	@2 00
—Span fl't	℔1	00	@1 25	Japan,	gal	1 50	@2 00
Iodine res	℔	6 60	@6 90	Damar,	gal	1 60	@2 00
Junip Ber	℔	7	@ 9	Ve Red	℔	3⅛	@ 6
Logwood	℔	2½	@ 3½				
Mace	℔		@1 75				
Madder	℔	15	@ 17				

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PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 16, 1874.

℔ ℔ not cuts

Braziers Copper, over 18 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	[illegible]
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz.	[illegible]
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot and under	[illegible]
Circles Copper, less than 24 inches diameter	[illegible]
Circles Copper, 24 inches diameter and over	[illegible]
Segment and Pattern Sheets	[illegible]
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	[illegible]
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	[illegible]
Soldering Coppers	[illegible]
Copper Bottoms	[illegible]
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's patent	Prices furnished on application
Copper Bottoms, Hazleton's patent	
Brass Kettles, (less 5c per ℔, for over 100 lbs)	[illegible]

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	[illegible]
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	[illegible]
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide, 6 in. 14x32, 7 in. 14x32, 8 in. 14x36, 9 in. 14x60, by the case	[illegible]
less than case	[illegible]
Sheets over 20 inches wide	[illegible]
A sheets lighter than 12 oz., under 20 in. wide	[illegible]
— sheets lighter than 12 oz., over 20 in. wide	[illegible]

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 16, 1874.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	35@39c	Oak harness, best city	[illegible]
Oak sole, heavy	36@40c	Oak harness, count'y	[illegible]
Oak sole, Spanish	38@40c	Bridle, fair, ℔ doz	[illegible]
Oak, slaughter in rough	29@32c	Band leather, ℔	[illegible]
Red sole B A mid	35@38c	Hand leather, ℔	[illegible]
Red sole B A heavy	35@38c	Wax calf	[illegible]
Red sole Orinoco	31@33c	Wax kip	[illegible]
Shoe skirting	[illegible]@44c	Wax'd upper ℔ ft	[illegible]
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins ℔ doz	[illegible]
Black bridle, ℔ doz	$44@49		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	8 c	Green salt calf	12 @16 c
Green butchers' hides, cow&st'r	5@7 c	Green butchn's calf	[illegible]
Green salt kip	10@12 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	[illegible]

BURNETT'S KALISTON is the only preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and all skin diseases.

DIED.

MILHOLLAND—Wednesday evening, July 15, at 6:20 o'clock, JANE BOWER, wife of Wm. Milholland, Sr.

ANDERSON—Wednesday, July 15, at 12 o'clock noon, WALTER F. ANDERSON, of A. A. Anderson & Sons, aged thirty-eight years.

ELLIS—Thursday morning, July 9, at 3 o'clock, BERTIE ALICE, only daughter of Charles F. and Alice E. Ellis.

GEORGE—Wednesday afternoon, July 8, at 3:30 o'clock, HANNAH, daughter of Robert George, deceased.

McKEEFRY—Wednesday evening, July 8, at 10 o'clock, JAMES F. McKEEFRY, son of James and Ann McKeefry, aged seventeen months.

O'BRIEN—Thursday evening, July 9, at 10 o'clock, JAMES O'BRIEN, aged sixty-seven years.

DAVIS—Sunday morning, July 12, at 7 o'clock, CHARLES, son of T. C. and Rebecca Davis, aged two years, eight months and nine days.

DAVIS—Monday morning, July 13, WILLIAM DAVIS.

Nervous Diseases.

The nervous system exercises a powerful influence over the digestion, secretion, nutrition, absorption and the circulation of the blood, and its purpose seems to be to bind together the machinery of the body, and to combine and harmonize the action of its several parts. Diseases of the nerves are more numerous and afflictive now than at any former period—a result due to the luxurious habits of the age, and to the excitement which the struggle for wealth and position kindles and inflames. Almost every individual one meets in society, of either sex, is troubled with some nervous affection or other. Among the various medicinal agents recommended by the profession or recognized by the general public as nervines, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters occupies the foremost place. Physicians of eminence concede to its very extraordinary tonic properties, and its popularity as an invigorant with all classes of the community is indicated by a demand for the article which has distanced competition, and is still continually increasing. Men of business politicians, authors, lawyers, inventors, speculators—in short, all who are engaged in exciting pursuits, will find this healthful alterative and restorative the most restful cordial for the brain and the overtasked nervous system that the combined resources of botany and chemistry have yet given to the world. It is agreeable to the taste, promotes digestion, regulates the liver and the bowels, depurates the blood, and is the most helpful elixir in cases of severe mental despondency that ever cheered the depressed spirits of man or woman.

QUICKLY CURED!

All forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 187 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are graduates of the Medical Colleges of St. Louis and those of Eastern cities, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary,

No. 187 Grant street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, near the Court House. Consultation free, in English and German. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
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EXTERMINATORS AND INSECT POWDER for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Moths, &c. J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., N. Y., Sole Agents.
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The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1.

Children Cry for Castoria.—Pleasant to take a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.
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